

Official Gazette

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page		Page
The Official Week in Review.....	185	Letter of the President authorizing a division of the Court of Appeals to hold sessions in Cities of Iloilo, Cebu, and Zamboanga	213
Fourth of July Address of United States High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre..	187	Department and Bureau Administrative Orders and Regulations:	
Executive Orders, Administrative Orders, and Proclamations by the President:		Department of Finance—	
Executive Order No. 352, converting the municipal district of Tagum, Davao, into a municipality.....	192	Revenue Regulations No. 9, regarding registration and payment of radio fees.....	214
Executive Order No. 355, amending par. 1 of Executive Order No. 335, creating the Civilian Emergency Administration	193	Department of Agriculture and Commerce—	
Administrative Order No. 142, creating a committee to investigate and appraise the claim of the Laguna Water Power Co., Inc., relating to the Caliraya Project	194	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 11-2	223
Administrative Order No. 143, fixing uniform rate for meals of Government employees in Manila who render overtime work	194	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 19-2	224
Administrative Order No. 144, authorizing a committee created by Administrative Order No. 103 to investigate and report on the pollution of streams and rivers	195	Commonwealth Acts:	
Proclamation No. 725, reserving for school purposes a parcel of public domain in barrio Tocanon, Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya	197	From Commonwealth Acts Nos. 636 to 653	227
Proclamation No. 726, reserving for school purposes a parcel of public domain in barrio Busilac, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya	198	City of Manila:	
Proclamation No. 727, reserving for school purposes a parcel of public domain in barrio Ibung, Solano, Nueva Vizcaya	199	Ordinance No. 2883, amending subsection (q) of section 105 of Ordinance No. 1600	257
Proclamation No. 728, reserving for school purposes two parcels of public domain in barrio Tayabo, San Jose, Nueva Ecija	200	Ordinance No. 2884 compelling vendors in the public market to put fixed prices on their products.....	258
Proclamation No. 729, designating the Civilian Emergency Administration as a relief organization to import corn free of duty	202	Decisions of the Supreme Court:	
Proclamation No. 730, reserving for school purposes two parcels of land in the municipal district of Tanudan, subprovince of Kalinga, Mountain Province	203	Pueblo contra Miranda, jr. y otros.....	259
Proclamation No. 731, reserving for school purposes seven parcels of land in the municipal district of Pinukpuk, subprovince of Kalinga, Mountain Province	204	Trinidad contra Siochi y otro.....	263
Proclamation No. 733, declaring July 5, 1941, a special public holiday.....	209	Intestate estate of the late Januaria Gonzalez	266
Proclamation No. 734, on procedure to be followed in the exchange of communications between Commonwealth authorities and foreign consular officials	210	Garcia vs. Velasco.....	268
Proclamation No. 735, publishing President Roosevelt's proclamation of unlimited national emergency..	211	Bantug contra Roxas y otros.....	271
53197		Decisions of the Court of Appeals:	
		People vs. Racimo.....	279
		People vs. Corpus	281
		People vs. Aguirre.....	285
		Garcia de Ramos et al. vs. Yatco, etc.....	286
		Decisions of the Civil Service Board of Appeals:	
		Reinstatement of Jose Lansang-Cuengco, General Auditing Office.....	290
		Opinions of the Secretary of Justice:	
		On copyright registration	291
		On retirement gratuities	294
		On payment of fees	296
		On citizenship policy	298
		Rulings of the Auditor General:	
		Rights of beneficiary	300
		J. P. Courts exempt	301
		Appropriation for supplies and materials	302
		Miscellaneous administrative rulings:	
		Restoration of the M. R. R. Co. pension system	302
		Appointments and Designations	303
		Advertisements:	
		Notices—	
		General Land Registration Office	305
		Bureau of Lands	339
		Bureau of Mines	348
		Bureau of Public Works	344
		Bureau of Commerce	354
		Army of the Philippines	355
		City of Manila	356
		City of Iloilo	356
		Courts of First Instance	357

THE OFFICIAL WEEK IN REVIEW

The OFFICIAL GAZETTE reproduces in this issue the speech of His Excellency Francis B. Sayre, the United States High Commissioner, at the Fourth of July exercises on the New Luneta, on July 4, 1941. Exalting the frontiersmen of the first original colonies of America founded "to escape the cramped tyrannies of the Old [world]," Mr. Sayre said that their cause "was nothing less than the recognition and the defense of the rights of humanity . . . and for this . . . they offered to give their lives."

Mr. Sayre recalled how the, "burning faith" of those frontiersmen "set others on fire" and how in France in 1789, and throughout Europe in 1830 and in 1848, their ideal became the watchword. He then traced the fundamental changes that have since taken place—how, during the Nineteenth Century, "America became the battleground between the forces of selfish privilege and those fighting for humanity," and how, with the Twentieth Century "splendid isolation as a national policy was entirely practicable." With the First World War, however, the "days of national isolation and provincialism are over." No nation now, in the opinion of Mr. Sayre, can "through any remote possibility escape the effects" of what is taking place in other countries. The conquest of Manchuria, of Ethiopia, of Czechoslovakia did not concern those countries alone, but all of Europe and America as well. This utter interdependence of the peoples of the world today makes the situation facing America on July 4, 1941, "far more critical than that which faced America in July 4, 1776." Then the issue was liberty and democracy for a few people in a far corner of the world; today, it is liberty and democracy for all humanity.

Obviously, said Mr. Sayre, the Nazi philosophy "has been built up to justify the rule of naked force," and "to the Nazi such ideals as human liberty and democracy are outlived shibboleths." Hitler's code is the code of "every gunman and cutthroat who lusts for power at the expense of humanity." In short, "what the Nazis desire is a free road to power, uncurbed by the restraints of civilization."

Mr. Sayre said "America cannot hesitate," and "all of our power, all of our resources, we must offer to those who are fighting our fight. God grant that this does not mean war for America. But if it does, God help us, we could not do otherwise."

Highlighting the week's official activities was President Quezon's Proclamation (No. 734) stating the United States Department of State's interpretation of the procedure to be followed in the exchange of communications between the authorities of the Commonwealth, on the one hand, and foreign consular officials in the Philippines and American diplomatic and consular officers, on the other hand. By said interpretation, foreign consular officers may deal directly with the local authorities for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of their nationals. However, consular communications to the Commonwealth authorities should be limited to individual cases and all matters involving questions of policy should be referred to the United States Government at Washington, D. C.

By another Proclamation (No. 735), the President caused to be published Proclamation No. 2487 of the President of the United States, declaring that an "unlimited national emergency confronts [the United States]." The Philippines thus falls under the Proclamation.

The President also decided to look into a situation responsible for much unrest, namely, the closing or partial obstruction of many streams and their conversion into fishponds. Rivers being of the public domain, the Government will not tolerate their appropriation for private use and gain. For this same reason, the pollution of streams near mining areas will be stopped.

Another act of the President which is considered as of far-reaching consequence to the Government's program of social justice, was the restoration of the pension system formerly in force in the Manila Railroad Company, the President ruling that the privilege should be extended also to daily-paid laborers. Employees and laborers who have

become physically incapacitated in the service will receive the benefits of the restored system.

Interpreted as intended for the present Chairman of the Civilian Emergency Commission, the Honorable Teofilo Sison, just appointed to the portfolio of Secretary of Justice, an Executive Order (No. 355) was issued removing that provision in Executive Order No. 335 creating the Civilian Emergency Administration which made the Secretary of National Defense the Chairman of the Commission. Thus, although Secretary Sison is no longer Secretary of National Defense, he can continue as Chairman of the Civilian Emergency Administration.

For the speedy dispatch of business in the Court of Appeals the President authorized the President of said Court to assign a division of its Justices to hold sessions in the cities of Iloilo, Cebu and Zamboanga.

A new member of the Cabinet, in the person of Governor Sotero Baluyut of the Province of Pampanga, took the oath of office as Secretary of Public Works and Communications, before His Excellency Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, at Malacañan Palace, on July 1, 1941. He had been appointed to the portfolio on June 18, 1941. The President designated former Assemblyman Jose P. Fausto to act as Governor of Pampanga, on July 1, 1941, taking the oath of office on the same day.

Today, July 12, 1941, the Honorable Jose Abad Santos, until recently Secretary of Justice, is scheduled to take the oath of office as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to which he was appointed May 21, 1941. Appointed to the portfolio of Justice was the Honorable Teofilo Sison, July 1, 1941. On June 24, 1941, Solicitor General Roman Ozaeta took his oath of office as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to which he had been appointed June 17, 1941.

The Philippines Heraldry Committee, created by Executive Order No. 310 (*Official Gazette*, Dec. 17, 1940), took the oath of office July 10, 1941.

The Secretary of Finance approved the establishment of factories for the manufacture of sacks from coconut husks and

abaca fiber. The factories will be operated by the National Coconut Corporation, which has a standing order to supply the Civilian Emergency Administration with one million sacks for sandbags in case of an emergency.

The head of the Census and Statistics Office reported in an official estimate that the total population of the Philippines on January 1, 1941, was 16,771,900, compared to 16,000,303 on January 1, 1939.

Among important opinions rendered by the Secretary of Justice, was one restating a ruling to the effect that the United States Copyright Law of March 4, 1909, is in force in the Philippines, and that the owner, therefore, of a book already copyrighted in the United States may not be considered to have abandoned his right to it by his mere failure to deposit copies of it with the National Library promptly after publication as required by Act No. 3134 of the Philippine Legislature.

Steamship companies are included among "other public services" subject to the fees prescribed by Commonwealth Act No. 146 as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 454. This is the ruling of the Secretary of Justice in the case of the appeal of the Philippine Shipowners Association, Inc., from a ruling of the Public Service Commission, to the effect that the fees in question are payable annually, instead of only once, as the association contended.

Is Philippine citizenship a requisite for the validity of an appointment to the public service? The Secretary of Justice noted in an opinion that "where the state feels a need to pursue a nationalistic policy, it does not fail to manifest such policy in an unmistakable form." Continuing, he cited the Constitution as prescribing such policy with respect to the natural resources of the country. Again, from the coastwise trade, aliens are excluded by Act No. 2761. Philippine citizenship is also a requisite for all elective positions in the Government. Since the Civil Service requires Philippine or United States citizenship as a qualification for admission to its examinations, temporary appointments and appointments to the unclassified service obviously are exempt from the citizenship requirement.

AMERICA THE HOPE OF THE WORLD

ADDRESS BY

HIS EXCELLENCY FRANCIS B. SAYRE
United States High Commissioner

At the Fourth of July Exercises, New Luneta
July 4, 1941, 8.45 a. m.

MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

We are met together on our frontier to celebrate the birth of American independence. In these stirring and critical days July fourth assumes to us, whether Americans or Filipinos, a meaning and a significance more poignant than ever before. In a world torn with battle and murder and sudden death America stands out like an island of blessedness. The darkness of inhumanity and cruelty and ruthless oppression, closing in around us, has not reached our shores; our country still remains the land in sunlight where right weighs more than might, where homes and lives and liberties are still secure. Never before has America meant quite so much to us; never before have we been so profoundly grateful to be Americans.

Like an island of
blessedness

Our thoughts turn back this morning to that day one hundred and sixty-five years ago when a little group of determined men signed a daring declaration. How revolutionary it was it is hard today to realize. Up to that time everybody agreed that men and women were but subjects of their Sovereign who ruled by Divine Right; subjects could have no legal rights against their King. The King could do no wrong; and if he chose to exercise a tyrannous rule or to exploit his colonies at the expense of his people, there was no recourse, in law or in fact.

A daring declaration

Men had dreamed of something different. They had dreamed of fundamental human rights,—the right to be free and secure in their persons and property even against the Sovereign himself, the right to follow the dictates of their own consciences, the right to choose their own national destinies and to govern themselves through their freely chosen representatives. Philosophers had built airy castles of such notions; no one had ever dared to try to translate such dreams into the world of actual political reality.

Men had dreamed of
fundamental rights

But in far-away America there were some 3,000,000 frontiersmen living on the edge of the forest, hardy, self-reliant, come to the New World to escape the cramped tyrannies of the Old. Year after year these colonials had watched their trade curbed and restricted and exploited in the interest

Hardy, self-reliant
frontiersmen

of others in another land, year after year they found it necessary to submit to a government and a control dictated not by their own interests but by those of a people on the other side of the ocean.

An audacious act of faith

And then the miracle happened. On fire with a sense of deep injustice, stirred to their souls by a profound faith in their cause, they cut themselves loose from their mother country and signed a declaration of political independence. But it was more than that. It was an audacious declaration of faith in the fundamental rights of human beings and the determination to set up a new world in which these should be paramount. Listen to their bold words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

They gave their lives

Their cause was nothing less than the recognition and the defense of the rights of humanity. And for this great cause they offered to give their lives.

A nation built upon a new ideal

The stirring years that followed proved that theirs were not mere idle words. Their burning faith set others on fire; they fought and bled and many died, and from their sacrifice was born a nation built upon an entirely new ideal,—a nation of the people and by the people and for the people, dedicated to a defense of the fundamental rights of humanity. It was an ideal, high and shining as the stars; could it be brought to earth and realized in the sweat and toil of practical daily life?

New faith blazed throughout Europe

So daring was the conception, so stirring the human appeal that other peoples sought to follow in the pathway thus blazed by America. "Liberty, equality, fraternity," became the watchword of France in 1789; and the new faith blazed throughout Europe in 1830 and in 1848.

Never lost faith in human liberty

During the Nineteenth Century in America itself the great experiment was carried forward, and the American faith, tested and tried in the crucible of experience, was given new content and meaning. America became the battleground between the forces of selfish privilege and those fighting for humanity; and the fortunes of battle were not always with humanity. Through the course of the Century the American nation grew in wealth, in power, in importance; and although wealth and power brought with them their inevitable accompaniments of self-seeking and illiberalism nevertheless the rank and file of Americans never lost their conquering faith in human liberty.

With the Twentieth Century came profound change. Before then a nation could in the main work out its own

destiny, affecting others only in slight degree and as slightly affected by others. Splendid isolation as a national policy was entirely practicable.

Splendid isolation
was practicable

But that day has now completely passed. The First World War ended an era; the days of national isolation and provincialism are over. The increase of a nation's tariff today may tomorrow throw a million men out of employment on the other side of the world. The invention of a new synthetic process or substitute material may shift the trade of an empire. No modern industrial nation can maintain its standard of living independent of the raw materials and markets of a dozen other countries. Our modern radios and aëroplanes and swift ocean transportation have so closely knit together the peoples of the world that the concern of one nation is the concern of every nation. There can no longer be any such thing as complete national isolation.

Complete isolation no
longer possible

We can shut our eyes and our ears, if we like, to what is taking place in other countries; we cannot through any remote possibility escape the effects. No nation can flaunt orderly processes of international law or block the movement toward organized international coöperation without doing vital injury to the peoples of every other nation. Japan's march into Manchuria, Italy's expedition into Ethiopia, Germany's advance into Czechoslovakia, were of the most vital concern, not only to those nations, but to all of Europe and to America as well. Not only the political activities and the economic policies, but even the philosophical ideals and objectives of each people have become the vital concern of every other.

Every nation affected
by acts of others

So utterly interdependent, so vitally knit together, are the peoples of the world today that the crisis facing America on July 4, 1941 is far more critical than that which faced America on July 4, 1776. Then the issue was liberty and democracy for a handful of people in a single colonial area in a far corner of the world. Today the issue is liberty and democracy for all humanity.

1941 crisis greater
than that of 1776

It is not only America's rights which are now at stake. It is humanity's rights. It is not only freedom for America which is now at issue. It is freedom for all humanity.

All humanity's
freedom at stake

The peril confronting us is profound and world-wide. The most powerful armed force that the world has ever known is ravaging Europe to spread abroad a philosophy in direct and violent conflict with the very fundamentals of the American faith. The Nazi philosophy being carried throughout Europe by fire and sword is the very antithesis of the American faith of 1776.

The antithesis of
American faith

The American faith is built on human freedom. The Nazi faith denies the existence of fundamental human

Law and justice;
right above might

rights and forbids private initiative. The American faith is built on democracy and human brotherhood. The Nazi puts his faith in dictatorship and in the essential inferiority of all races other than his own. The American faith is built on a rule of law and justice,—right above might. The Nazi worships unbridled physical force as the supreme power of the universe and believes that right has no meaning or place in the world apart from might. The American faith is founded essentially upon Christian ethics,—tolerance, self-sacrifice, human brotherhood. These the Nazi faith is out to destroy as qualities which tend to weaken the race.

Code of Attila and
Genghis Khan

The Nazi philosophy obviously has been built up to justify the rule of naked force. It glorifies brute force as the means of achieving supremacy by the strong. To the Nazi such ideals as human liberty and democracy are outlived shibboleths,—“the cackle of geese.” His code was the code of Attila, the Hun, and Genghis Khan; it is the code of every gunman and cut-throat who lusts for power at the expense of humanity. What the Nazis desire is a free road to power, uncurbed by the restraints of civilization.

Sheer physical
strength not all

Human progress has been built upon religious and legal and cultural restraints. No one can lead a free or secure or deeply happy life unless the predatory and lustful tendencies of others are held in effective check by restraints of one kind or another. For a million years or more through suffering and tragedy man has been toilfully learning this hard lesson. He has learned that somehow sheer physical strength is not all and that the richer and transcendent values of life begin when right replaces might. The measure of civilization's advance is the extent and the effectiveness of its social restraints. Because we have still a long, long way to go we must not blind our eyes to the fact that we have come far. Between civilized man today and the brute from which he rose lies an immeasurable gulf. Such progress as we have achieved is worth dying to defend.

Two irreconcilable
philosophies

Humanity cannot go forward, civilization cannot advance, except as the philosophy of force is replaced by that of human brotherhood. These two never can be reconciled, for they are postulated on altogether different and profoundly conflicting appraisals of human values. Wherever the philosophy of force establishes domination civilization as we knew it ends.

What, then, is the situation which confronts America on this July day? The faith which fired the writing of the bold Declaration in 1776—the cause of human liberty and the fundamental rights of man upon which America was builded,—has become not the faith of a single people but

the watchword of advancing civilization,—the hope of humanity. With the shrinking of the world due to the growing solidarity and interdependence of the peoples of the earth, the world today is no longer large enough to hold both the Nazi and the American faith. One or the other must go under. Where brute force and ruthless dictatorship are supreme there can be no such thing as individual freedom and Christian ethics; and where individual freedom and Christian ethics rule there can be no such thing as Naziism. Each is a denial of the other and there can be no peace until one or the other proves triumphant.

The watchword of
advancing civilization

Today marks the anniversary of our nation's birth. It is a solemn hour. Our country, and the faith upon which it was builded, are confronted by a peril far graver than any in 1776. In 1776 no forces were abroad comparable in smashing power to those of 1941. In 1776 no forces were abroad comparable in inhumanity, in ruthless barbarity, in human depravity to the foe of humanity of 1941. If Naziism triumphs in the world it is the end of what America has struggled for for a century and three quarters. If in 1776 the cause of freedom was worth fighting and dying for now that the cause has become world-wide it is infinitely more worth fighting and dying for.

A solemn hour

Human depravity

Naziism has already overrun the greater part of Europe. If it is not downed it will overrun every continent, including America, leaving only wreckage in its wake. The great American experiment for liberty and democracy will be ended. Can true Americans sit idly by with folded hands at a time like this?

Can true Americans
sit idly by?

Surely the answer is clear. Today England has her back to the wall fighting against crushing odds for the cause that we have lived for,—the fundamental rights of human beings to be free, the democratic faith, the integrity of the Christian verities. Without America's help England must face disaster. If England falls, it is Europe, and perhaps Asia, too, against America alone.

England, needs
America's help

America cannot hesitate. All of our power, all of our resources, we must offer to those who are fighting our fight. God grant that this does not mean war for America. But if it does, God help us, we could not do otherwise.

America cannot
hesitate

Today we Americans and Filipinos meet together on the shores of Asia to pledge afresh our loyalty and our devotion to our country. Never before have we been so proud to be Americans. We are proud of what America has meant to humanity in the past. We are prepared to make the supreme sacrifices necessary for her to continue her great tradition. To America in the service of humanity we are ready to give all that we have and all that we are.

America in the
service of humanity

EXECUTIVE ORDERS, ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS AND PROCLAMATIONS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 352

CONVERTING THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF TAGUM, PROVINCE OF DAVAO, INTO A MUNICIPALITY UNDER THE SAME NAME.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Finance, and pursuant to the provisions of section sixty-eight of the Revised Administrative Code, the municipal district of Tagum, Province of Davao, is hereby converted into a municipality under the same name, with the temporary seat of government at the barrio of Hijo.

The municipality of Tagum shall have the following boundary lines:

Beginning at the Bureau of Lands municipal boundary monument near the north of Lasang River and running in a northerly direction along said Lasang River to another Bureau of Lands municipal boundary monument near the junction of Madua and Lasang Rivers; thence in a southwesterly direction to a Bureau of Lands municipal boundary monument at the junction of Tagactac and Bunawan Rivers to a Bureau of Lands municipal boundary monument near said river and approximately at latitude $7^{\circ} 13'$ north; thence in a westerly direction along this parallel to its intersection with meridian $125^{\circ} 33'$ east of Greenwich; thence due north following said meridian to its intersection with latitude $7^{\circ} 28' 20''$ N.; thence in an easterly direction along the southern boundary line of the municipal district of Kapalong to the junction of Magdagundung and Liboganon Rivers; thence in an easterly direction following the southern boundary line of the municipal districts of Saug and Compostela to its intersection with meridian $125^{\circ} 56' 30''$ east of Greenwich; thence due south following said meridian to its intersection with Lapinigan River; thence following the southwesterly course of Lapinigan River until its mouth at the Davao Gulf; thence following the coast line to Bureau of Lands municipal boundary monument near the mouth of Lasang River, the point of beginning.

The municipality of Tagum shall consist of the eight barrios of Bincoñgon, Hijo (Poblacion), Lasang, Madaum, Magugpo, Mawab, Pagsabañgan, and Tuganay.

The conversion herein made shall take effect on July 1, 1941.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

✓ BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 355

AMENDING PARAGRAPH (1) OF EXECUTIVE ORDER
NO. 335, DATED APRIL 1, 1941, CREATING A
CIVILIAN EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION.

Paragraph (1) of Executive Order Numbered Three hundred thirty-five, dated April first, nineteen hundred and forty-one, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"1. The National Emergency Commission, composed of the Secretary of Department that the President may designate as Chairman and a representative of each of the Executive Departments as members. This Commission shall, subject to the approval of the President, formulate and execute policies and plans for the protection and welfare of the civil population of the Philippines in extraordinary and emergency conditions. It shall have general supervision and control over the officials and organizations as authorized herein, in so far as their duties pertain to said Administration, and shall function through (1) The Manager, Philippine Red Cross; (2) a Director of Publicity and Propaganda; (3) a Food Administrator; (4) an Industrial Production Administrator; (5) a Fuel and Transportation Administrator; (6) a National Air Raid Warden; (7) a Director of Communications and such other officials as may be appointed by the President from time to time.

Done at the City of Manila, this second day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth."

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

✓ ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 142

CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AND
APPRAISE THE CLAIM OF THE LAGUNA WATER
POWER CO., INC., RELATING TO THE CALIRAYA
PROJECT.

The Laguna Water Power Co., Inc., has filed with the Government a claim for compensation for "all its rights, title and interest in the Caliraya water project and its auxiliary plant at San Juan, Longos, Laguna." There is disagreement between the claimant and the National Power Corporation on the facts of this claim, particularly on the use allegedly made by the National Power Corporation of certain plans, specifications, and data on the Caliraya water project belonging to the claimant. For the purpose of determining the correct facts surrounding this claim and of fixing the amount of compensation to which the Laguna Water Power Co., Inc., is entitled, if any, a committee is hereby created composed of the following:

Hon. Jose Abreu, Chairman

Hon. Sergio Bayan, member

Mr. Clemente Hidalgo, member

The Committee shall investigate and look into all pertinent facts and matters which have a bearing on the merit of the claim of the Laguna Water Power Co., Inc., and shall forthwith render a report of their findings to the President, together with their recommendation.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

✓ ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 143

FIXING UNIFORM RATE FOR MEALS TO BE AU-
THORIZED FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT EM-
PLOYEES STATIONED IN MANILA RENDERING
OVERTIME WORK THEREIN.

For the purpose of effecting greater economy in the expenditure of public funds and in order to establish a uniform rate of meal allowance that may be granted to officers and employees of the National Government in the City of Manila who may be required by the exigencies of the service to render overtime service, it is hereby ordered that upon the rendition of said overtime service such officers and employees may be granted a meal allowance of fifty centavos for each meal, subject to the existing accounting and auditing rules and regulations governing overtime work.

The rate herein fixed shall take effect immediately.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

✓ ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 144

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE CREATED TO INVESTIGATE THE MATTER OF THE USE OF RIVERS TO ALSO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT ON THE POLLUTION OF STREAMS, AND REVISING, FOR THIS PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 103, AS AMENDED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 126.

The closing or partial obstruction of many streams in the Philippines and their conversion into fishponds, has been a constant source of controversies and the cause of numerous complaints. Information is conflicting not only regarding the use to which these streams are dedicated but also regarding the right to the use of said streams by the persons actually using them.

The pollution of streams located near mining properties or within their areas of operations due to the discharge and accumulation of mill refuse or "tailings," has likewise resulted in conflicts between the mining companies concerned and the owners of the neighboring agricultural lands because of the injurious effect that the substances and materials thus deposited have on the standing crops.

This condition of affairs has been responsible for much of the unrest in various sections of the country.

For the purpose of determining the facts regarding the obstruction and pollution of streams above referred to, so that a definite policy may be adopted in connection therewith, a committee is hereby created to be composed of the respective representatives of the Secretary of Justice, the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, which committee shall forthwith investigate and report on the following:

(1) The status of all the rivers and streams in the Philippines, in order to determine whether they are of private or of public ownership;

(2) The claims of private parties to any of them, attaching to the report copies of the pertinent papers, documents, contracts, and memoranda of the decisions of the competent courts or the laws applicable thereto;

(3) The value or importance of said rivers or streams for the conservation of the natural resources, indicating which of them are navigable, floatable, or convenient for public use;

(4) The advisability of opening any of them, if closed, for river control purposes and for navigation or for fishing;

(5) The necessity of adopting administrative measures or legislation to carry out the policy of keeping open such rivers and streams, whether of private or of public ownership, as may be necessary to promote and safeguard the public interest; and

(6) The prevention of the pollution of rivers or streams by the discharge into and accumulation in their waters of mill refuse or "tailings" and similar matters and substances.

The Committee shall act under the direct supervision of the Secretary of Justice, through whom the report should be submitted, with his comments thereon, to the President.

Administrative Order Numbered One hundred three, dated September eighteenth, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, as amended by Administrative Order Numbered One hundred twenty-eight, dated June seventh, nineteen hundred forty, is hereby revised accordingly.

Done at the City of Manila, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 725

RESERVING FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES A PARCEL
OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN SITUATED IN THE
BARRIO OF TOCANON, MUNICIPALITY OF ARI-
TAO, PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA, ISLAND
OF LUZON.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and pursuant to the provisions of section eighty-three of Commonwealth Act Numbered One hundred and forty-one, as amended, I hereby withdraw from sale or settlement and reserve for school purposes, under the administration of the Director of Education, subject to private rights, if any there be, the following parcel of the public domain, situated in the barrio of Tocanon, municipality of Aritao, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, Island of Luzon, and particularly described in Bureau of Lands plan Mr-413, to wit:

Beginning at a point marked 1 on Bureau of Lands plan Mr-413, N. 22° 44' E. 1,311.06 m., more or less, from B. L. B. M. No. 1, barrio of Tabueng, municipality of Aritao, thence S. 5° 36' E. 74.54 m. to point 2; N. 80° 31' W. 155.59 m. to point 3; N. 7° 47' W. 59.55 m. to point 4; S. 86° 07' E. 154.61 m. to point 1, point of beginning.

Containing an area of 1.0107 hectares.

Points 1, 2, 3, and 4, B. L. concrete monuments.

Bounded on the north and east by property of Alejandro Arimando; and on the southwest and west, by property of Hilario Mupas.

Bearings true. Declination, 0° 19' E.

Points referred to are marked on Bureau of Lands plan Mr-413.

Surveyed: June 19-20, 1939.

Approved: September 7, 1939.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

[SEAL]

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

✓ PROCLAMATION No. 726

RESERVING FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES A PARCEL OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN SITUATED IN THE BARRIO OF BUSILAC, MUNICIPALITY OF BAYOMBONG, PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA, ISLAND OF LUZON.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and pursuant to the provisions of section eighty-three of Commonwealth Act Numbered One hundred and forty-one, as amended, I hereby withdraw from sale or settlement and reserve for school purposes, under the administration of the Director of Education, subject to private rights, if any there be, the following parcel of the public domain situated in the barrio of Busilac, municipality of Bayombong, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, Island of Luzon, and particularly described in Bcs-84, to wit:

Lot No. 3344, Bcs-84.—A parcel of land (lot No. 3344 of the subdivision and consolidation plan Bcs-84, being the consolidation of lots Nos. 3094-B and 3095-B of plan Bcs-84, G. L. R. O. Record No. 887), situated in the district No. 1, barrio of Busilac, municipality of Bayombong, Province of Nueva Vizcaya. Bounded on the NE. and NW. by lot No. 3095-A of the subdivision and consolidation plan; on the SE., by lot No. 3345 of the subdivision and consolidation plan; and on the SW., by lot No. 3094-A of the subdivision and consolidation plan. Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan, being N. 65° 13' E., 744.95 m., more or less, from B. L. L. M. No. 5, Bayombong cadastre No. 45 Ext., thence N. 41° 24' E., 41.27 m. to point "2"; thence S. 49° 30' E., 176.59 m. to point "3"; thence S. 41° 36' W., 16.10 m. to point "4"; thence S. 39° 53' W., 27.93 m. to point "5"; thence N. 48° 37' W., 177.22 m. to the point of beginning; containing an area of seven thousand five hundred thirty-six (7,536) square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan; and on the ground, point "1" is marked by old B. L. concrete monument; and the rest, by B. L. concrete monuments; bearings true; declination, 0° 45' E.; date of the original survey, October, 1924–August, 1926; and that of the subdivision and consolidation survey, December 7 and 16, 1938.

NOTE.—Lots Nos. 3337 (lot No. 3094-B) and 3341 (lot No. 3095-B) are consolidated into lot No. 3344 of Bayombong cadastre No. 45 Ext., case No. 3.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and

caused the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

[SEAL]

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 727

RESERVING FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES A PARCEL OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN SITUATED IN THE BARRIO OF IBUNG, MUNICIPALITY OF SOLANO, PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA, ISLAND OF LUZON.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and pursuant to the provisions of section eighty-three of Commonwealth Act Numbered One hundred and forty-one, as amended, I hereby withdraw from sale or settlement and reserve for school purposes, under the administration of the Director of Education, subject to private rights, if any there be, the following parcel of the public domain, situated in the barrio of Ibung, municipality of Solano, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, Island of Luzon, and particularly described in Bureau of Lands plan Bsd-7458, to wit:

Lot No. 5708-A.—A parcel of land (lot No. 5708-A of the subdivision plan Bsd-7458, being a portion of lot No. 5708 of the cadastral survey of Solano, G. L. R. O. Cadastral Record No. 558), situated in the barrio of Ibung, municipality of Solano, Province of Nueva Vizcaya. Bounded on the N. and SE. by lot No. 5708-B of the subdivision plan; on the S., by lot No. 5708-B of the subdivision plan; and on NW., by lot No. 5708-B of the subdivision plan. Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan, being S. 79° 50' W., 603.14 m., more or less, from B. L. L. M. No. 6, Solano cadastre No. 178, thence N. 80° 35' W., 99.90 m. to point "2"; thence N. 12° 50' E., 186.95 m. to point "3"; thence N. 86° 50' E., 111.12 m. to point "4"; thence S. 14° 45' W., 211.76 m. to the point of beginning; containing an area of twenty thou-

sand five hundred seventeen (20,517) square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan; and on the ground are marked by B. L. concrete monuments; bearings true; declination, $0^{\circ} 07' E.$; date of the original survey, May, 1921–May, 1926; and that of the subdivision survey, March 12, 1940.

NOTE.—Lot No. 5708–A = Lot No. 5875 of Solano cadastre No. 178, case No. 6.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

[SEAL]

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 728

RESERVING FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES TWO PARCELS
OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN SITUATED IN THE
BARRIO OF TAYABO, MUNICIPALITY OF SAN
JOSE, PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECIJA, ISLAND OF
LUZON.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and pursuant to the provisions of section eighty-three of Commonwealth Act Numbered One hundred and forty-one, as amended, I hereby withdraw from sale or settlement and reserve for school purposes, under the administration of the Director of Education, subject to private rights, if any there be, the following parcels of the public domain, situated in the barrio of Tayabo, municipality of San Jose, Province of Nueva Ecija, Island of Luzon, and particularly described in Bureau of Lands plan Mr-489, to wit:

Lot No. 1, Mr-489.—Beginning at a point marked 1 on Bureau of Lands plan Mr-489, N. $31^{\circ} 28' W.$ 1,155.37 m., more or less, from B. B. M. No. 36, San Jose cadastre No. 66, thence S. $29^{\circ} 46' E.$ 77.63 m. to point 2; S. $77^{\circ} 26' W.$

23.64 m. to point 3; S. 15° 52' E. 32.11 m. to point 4; S. 71° 05' W. 70.96 m. to point 5; N. 31° 29' W. 34.90 m. to point 6; N. 20° 27' W. 81.60 m. to point 7; N. 77° 17' E. 91.86 m. to point 1, point of beginning.

Containing an area of ten thousand fifty-two (10,052) square meters, more or less.

All corners are B. L. concrete monuments.

Bounded on the northeast by provincial road and public land; on the southeast, by public land; on the southwest, by lot No. 2 and public land; and on the northwest, by public land.

Lot No. 2, Mr-489.—Beginning at a point marked 1 on Bureau of Lands plan Mr-489, N. 36° 46' W. 1,109.46 m., more or less, from B. B. M. No. 36, San Jose cadastre No. 66, thence S. 31° 29' E. 34.90 m. to point 2; S. 71° 15' W. 28.68 m. to point 3; N. 21° 23' W. 35.00 m. to point 4; N. 73° 35' E. 22.61 m. to point 1, point of beginning.

Containing an area of eight hundred eighty-two (882) square meters, more or less.

All corners are B. L. concrete monuments.

Bounded on the northeast by lot No. 1; on the southeast, by public land; on the southwest, by lot No. 2996; and on the northwest, by public land.

Bearings true. Declination, 0° 42' E.

Points referred to are marked on Bureau of Lands plan Mr-489.

Surveyed: July 1, 1940.

Approved: February 27, 1941.

NOTE.—Lot No. 1 = Lot No. 4442, portions of lot No. 1125 of San Jose cadastre No. 66, case No. 2.

Lot No. 2 = Lot No. 4443, portion of lot No. 1125 of San Jose cadastre No. 66, case No. 2.

Lot No. 1125 was declared public land on May 17, 1925.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

[SEAL]

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 729

DESIGNATING THE CIVILIAN EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION AS A RELIEF ORGANIZATION TO IMPORT CORN FREE OF DUTY.

Whereas it has been reported that there is an impending corn shortage for the current year as a result of the prolonged drought which not only delayed planting in many places but also greatly affected areas which have already been planted, especially in the Visayan Islands;

Whereas it is necessary to provide adequate means for a steady and sufficient supply of this commodity so as to stabilize the prices thereof at a level within the reach of the masses; and

Whereas on April first, nineteen hundred and forty, the Chief Executive declared through Proclamation Numbered Five hundred thirty-three that a state of emergency exists in the Philippines under the provisions of Act Numbered Four thousand one hundred ninety-eight, and that such emergency continues to exist until now;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby designate the Civilian Emergency Administration as a relief organization under said Act Numbered Four thousand one hundred ninety-eight for the purpose of importing corn, free of duty, for distribution among distressed people, in such quantities as may be necessary to relieve the situation, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Insular Collector of Customs, with the approval of the Secretary of Finance.

This designation shall be subject to the condition that no importation of duty-free corn, as authorized in this proclamation, shall be made without the previous specific approval of the President in each instance.

All Government officials and employees particularly the Director of Commerce and provincial, city, and municipal treasurers, are hereby enjoined to extend to the Civilian Emergency Administration such assistance as the latter may require for the proper execution of its relief work.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

[SEAL]

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 730

RESERVING FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES TWO PARCELS OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN SITUATED IN THE BARRIOS OF GAANG AND LUBO, MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF TANDUAY, SUBPROVINCE OF KALINGA, MOUNTAIN PROVINCE, ISLAND OF LUZON.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and pursuant to the provisions of section eighty-three of Commonwealth Act Numbered One hundred and forty-one, as amended, I hereby withdraw from sale or settlement and reserve for school purposes, under the administration of the Director of Education, subject to private rights, if any there be, the following parcels of the public domain, situated in the barrios of Gaang and Lubo, municipal district of Tanudan, subprovince of Kalinga, Mountain Province, Island of Luzon, and particularly described in Psu-105755, to wit:

Lot No. 1, Psu-105755.—A parcel of land (lot No. 1, of plan Psu-105755, G. L. R. O. Record No.), situated in the barrio of Gaang, municipal district of Tanudan, Mountain Province (subprovince of Kalinga), Island of Luzon. Bounded on the NE. by property of the municipal district government of Tanudan (barrio site); on the SE., by property of Pulgaoan; on the S., by property of Galanto; and on the W., by property of the municipal district government of Tanudan (barrio site). Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan, being N. 63° 25' W., 1,342.79 m., more or less, from B. L. triangulation station Tangub, municipal district of Tanudan, thence N. 71° 55' W., 23.94 m. to point 2; thence N. 11° 47' E., 42.80 m. to point 3; thence S. 73° 29' E., 34.30 m. to point 4; thence S. 25° 29' W., 43.85 m. to the point of beginning; containing an area of one thou-

sand two hundred fifty-two (1,252) square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan; and on the ground points 1 and 4 are marked by X marked on stone boulders, 1 m. diameter; and points 2 and 3 by X on stone monuments, 30 cm. diameter; bearings true; declination, $0^{\circ} 24'$ E.; date of survey, July 1, 1938; and that of the approval, November 28, 1938.

Lot No. 2, Psu-105755.—A parcel of land (lot No. 2, of plan Psu-105755, G. L. R. O. Record No.), situated in the barrio of Lubo, municipal district of Tanudan, Mountain Province (subprovince of Kalinga), Island of Luzon. Bounded on the NE., SE., SW. and NW. by property of the municipal district government of Tanudan (barrio site). Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan, being N. $86^{\circ} 21'$ W., 3,896.27 m., more or less, from B. L. triangulation station Tangub, municipal district of Tanudan, thence S. $69^{\circ} 42'$ W., 25.11 m. to point 2; thence S. $70^{\circ} 18'$ W., 13.05 m. to point 3; thence N. $71^{\circ} 03'$ W., 12.96 m. to point 4; thence N. $30^{\circ} 45'$ W., 24.17 m. to point 5; thence N. $37^{\circ} 18'$ E., 43.38 m. to point 6; thence S. $41^{\circ} 16'$ E., 45.04 m. to point 7; thence S. $19^{\circ} 36'$ E., 13.30 m. to point of beginning; containing an area of two thousand twenty-two (2,022) square meters, more or less.

All points referred to are indicated on the plan; and on the ground, points 1 and 6 are marked by X on stone boulders, 1 m. diameter; points 3, 4, and 5, by stone monuments, 35 cm. diameter; point 2; by stone monument 30 cm. diameter; and point 7, by X on a lot tree 25 cm. diameter; bearings true; declination, $0^{\circ} 24'$ E., date of survey, July 1, 1938; and that of the approval, November 28, 1938.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

[SEAL]

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 731

RESERVING FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES SEVEN PARCELS OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN SITUATED IN

THE BARRIOS OF AMMACIAN, ACIGA, DUGPA,
TAGA, TAPPO, AND LIMOS, MUNICIPAL DIS-
TRICT OF PINUKPUK, SUBPROVINCE OF KA-
LINGA, MOUNTAIN PROVINCE, ISLAND OF
LUZON.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and pursuant to the provisions of section eighty-three of Commonwealth Act Numbered One hundred and forty-one, as amended, I hereby withdraw from sale or settlement and reserve for school purposes, under the administration of the Director of Education, subject to private rights, if any there be, the following parcels of the public domain, situated in the barrios of Ammacian, Aciga, Dugpa, Taga, Tappo, and Limos, municipal district of Pinukpuk, subprovince of Kalinga, Mountain Province, Island of Luzon, and particularly described in Bureau of Lands plans Psu-105903, 105904, 105899, 105762, 105763, and 105606, to wit:

PSU-105903.—A parcel of land (of plan Psu-105903, G. L. R. O. Record No.), situated in the barrio of Ammacian, municipal district of Pinukpuk, Mountain Province (subprovince of Kalinga). Bounded on the NE., by property of Dugayon; on the SE., by public land; on the SW., by property of Agustin Aromin; and on the NW., by property of the Roman Catholic Church. Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan, being N. $53^{\circ} 53'$ E., 17,993.75 m., more or less, from B. L. B. M. No. 1, barrio or Salegseg, municipal district of Balbalan, thence N. $42^{\circ} 09'$ W., 187.48 m. to point 2; thence N. $42^{\circ} 32'$ W., 113.40 m. to point 3; thence N. $41^{\circ} 01'$ E., 100.91 m. to point 4; thence S. $42^{\circ} 49'$ E., 118.63 m. to point 5; thence S. $43^{\circ} 07'$ E., 182.40 m. to point 6; thence S. $41^{\circ} 19'$ W., 104.57 m. to the point of beginning; containing an area of thirty thousand six hundred and seven (30,607) square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan; and on the ground, point 1 is marked by stone marked P. L. S., 40 by 35 by 160 cm.; point 2, by stone marked P. L. S., 35 by 55 by 105 cm.; point 3, by stone marked P. L. S., 40 by 45 by 100 cm.; point 4, by stone marked P. L. S., 30 by 40 by 150 cm.; point 5, by stone marked P. L. S., 50 by 50 by 100 cm.; and point 6, by stone marked P. L. S., 45 by 55 by 105 cm.; bearings true; declination, $0^{\circ} 17'$ E.; date of survey, May 25, 1938; and that of the approval, November 28, 1938.

PSU-105904.—A parcel of land (of plan Psu-105904, G. L. R. O. Record No.), situated in the barrio of Aciga, municipal district of Pinukpuk, Mountain Province (subprovince of Kalinga). Bounded on the N. by Mabaca

River; on the E., by property of the Roman Catholic Church; on the S. by property of Legaspi Bayling; and on the W., by property of Toribio Dawaton. Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan, being N. $43^{\circ} 49'$ E., 14,756.33 m., more or less, from B. L. B. M. No. 1, barrio of Salegseg, municipal district of Balbalan, thence N. $7^{\circ} 33'$ W., 107.04 m. to point 2; thence N. $80^{\circ} 41'$ E., 149.35 m. to point 3; thence S. $3^{\circ} 37'$ W., 37.16 m. to point 4; thence S. $65^{\circ} 15'$ E., 126.16 m. to point 5; thence S. $21^{\circ} 39'$ W., 105.53 m. to point 6; thence N. $73^{\circ} 20'$ W., 214.14 m. to the point of beginning; containing an area of thirty thousand seven hundred eighty-nine (30,789) square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan; and on the ground, point 1 is marked by stone marked P. L. S., 45 by 55 by 110 cm.; point 2, by stone marked P. L. S., 45 by 40 by 160 cm.; point 3, by stone marked P. L. S., 40 by 45 by 120 cm.; point 4, by stone marked P. L. S., 60 by 50 by 110 cm.; point 5, by stone marked P. L. S., 35 by 35 by 105 cm.; and point 6, by stone marked P. L. S., 50 by 45 by 110 cm.; bearings true; declination, $0^{\circ} 16'$ E.; date of survey, May 20, 1938; and that of the approval, December 3, 1938.

PSU-105899.—A parcel of land (of plan *Psu-105899*, G. L. R. O. Record No.), situated in the barrio of Dugpa, municipal district of Pinukpuk, Mountain Province (sub-province of Kalinga), Island of Luzon. Bounded on the NE., E., and S., by the Pana River, 20–30 m. wide; and on the W., by property of Marawag. Beginning at a point marked 1 on plan, being S. $74^{\circ} 32'$ E., 10,871.50 m., more or less, from triangulation station Maybinulong, thence N. $3^{\circ} 48'$ E., 217.51 m. to point 2; thence S. $67^{\circ} 59'$ E., 194.56 m. to point 3; thence S. $48^{\circ} 29'$ W., 25.19 m. to point 4; thence S. $48^{\circ} 30'$ E., 230.14 m. to point 5; thence S. $8^{\circ} 58'$ W., 99.15 m. to point 6; thence S. $80^{\circ} 13'$ W., 148.47 m. to point 7; thence N. $81^{\circ} 39'$ W., 127.59 m. to point 8; thence S. $79^{\circ} 16'$ W., 120.97 m. to point 9; thence N. $7^{\circ} 47'$ E., 153.69 m. to the point of beginning; containing an area of ninety-nine thousand two hundred twenty-three (99,223) square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan; and on the ground, points 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9 are marked by stones marked P. L. S., 50 by 50 by 80 cm.; point 2, by a stone marked P. L. S., 50 by 50 by 100 cm.; point 5, by stone marked P. L. S., 50 by 60 by 100 cm.; and point 6, by stone marked P. L. S., 60 by 50 by 80 cm.; bearings true; declination, $0^{\circ} 12'$ E.; date of survey, May 26, 1938; and that of the approval, November 28, 1938.

Lot No. 1, Psu-105762.—A parcel of land (lot No. 1 of plan *Psu-105762*, G. L. R. O. Record No.), situated in the barrio of Taga, municipal district of Pinukpuk,

Mountain Province (subprovince of Kalinga), Island of Luzon. Bounded on the NE. by property of Leon Casiñas; on the E., by Taga Creek, 10 m. wide; on the S., by public land, Taga Creek, 10 m. wide, and property of the municipal site of Pinukpuk; on the SW., by property of the municipal site of Pinukpuk; and on the NW., by provincial road, 20 m. wide. Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan, being N. $69^{\circ} 33'$ E., 9,431.25 m., more or less, from triangulation station Maybinulong, Mountain Province, thence N. $29^{\circ} 22'$ W., 160.56 m. to point 2; thence N. $55^{\circ} 33'$ E., 76.39 m. to point 3; thence N. $40^{\circ} 01'$ E., 114.64 m. to point 4; thence N. $56^{\circ} 38'$ E., 212.70 m. to point 5; thence S. $32^{\circ} 57'$ E., 88.60 m. to point 6; thence S. $21^{\circ} 25'$ W., 85.88 m. to point 7; thence S. $26^{\circ} 12'$ W., 37.68 m. to point 8; thence S. $65^{\circ} 55'$ E., 39.98 m. to point 9; thence S. $57^{\circ} 54'$ W., 30.11 m. to point 10; thence S. $2^{\circ} 25'$ W., 58.44 m. to point 11; thence S. $35^{\circ} 56'$ E., 101.72 m. to point 12; thence N. $60^{\circ} 27'$ W., 125.48 m. to point 13; thence N. $52^{\circ} 05'$ W., 60.70 m. to point 14; thence N. $88^{\circ} 47'$ W., 39.56 m. to point 15; thence S. $40^{\circ} 17'$ W., 166.21 m. to the point of beginning; containing an area of sixty-seven thousand six hundred thirty-four (67,634) square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan; and on the ground, points 1, 2, 4, and 15 are marked by P. L. S. concrete monuments, 15 by 60 cm.; point 3, by anonas tree, 25 cm. diameter; points 5 and 6, by cacawate trees, 25 cm. diameter; point 7, by takapasin tree, 25 cm. diameter; point 8, by a stake; point 9, by unknown tree, 35 cm. diameter; point 10, by unknown tree, 35 cm. diameter; point 11, by unknown tree, 45 cm. diameter; point 12, by unknown tree; point 13, by pudpud tree, 40 cm. diameter; and point 14, by tibig tree, 60 cm. diameter; bearings true; declination, $0^{\circ} 15'$ E.; date of survey, July 14, 1938; and that of the approval, November 28, 1938.

Lot No. 2, Psu-105762.—A parcel of land (lot No. 2 of plan Psu-105762, G. L. R. O. Record No.), situated in the barrio of Taga, municipal district of Pinukpuk, Mountain Province (subprovince of Kalinga), Island of Luzon. Bounded on the N. by Saltan River, 50 m. wide; on the NE., by property of Juan Baoida; on the SE., by provincial road, 20 m. wide; on the SW., by property of Manuel Ballestra; and on the NW., by Saltan River, 50 m. wide. Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan, being N. $67^{\circ} 53'$ E., 9,708.25 m., more or less, from triangulation station Maybinulong, Mountain Province, thence S. $57^{\circ} 12'$ W., 134.66 m. to point 2; thence S. $44^{\circ} 40'$ W., 88.20 m. to point 3; thence N. $39^{\circ} 38'$ W., 154.26 m. to point 4; thence N. $54^{\circ} 12'$ E., 130.59 m. to point 5; thence N. $48^{\circ} 10'$ E.,

69.48 m. to point 6; thence N. $88^{\circ} 48'$ E., 57.80 m. to point 7; thence S. $28^{\circ} 29'$ E., 121.81 m. to the point of beginning; containing an area of thirty-three thousand eight hundred ninety-seven (3,897) square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan; and on the ground, point 1 is marked by P. L. S. concrete monument, 15 by 60 cm.; point 2, by kapok tree, 30 cm. diameter; and points 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 by tree 35 cm. diameter; bearings true; declination, $0^{\circ} 15'$ E., date of survey, July 14, 1938; and that of the approval, November 28, 1938.

PSU-105763.—A parcel of land (of plan *Psu-105763*, G. L. R. O. Record No.), situated in the barrio of Tappo, municipal district of Pinukpuk, Mountain Province (subprovince of Kalinga). Bounded on the N. by properties of Matias Lawagan and Nicano Daiñgan; on the E., by property of Cadao; on the SE., by provincial road; on the S., by property of Balweg; and on the W., by Saltan River. Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan, being N. $75^{\circ} 24'$ E., 6,298.14 m., more or less, from triangulation station Maybinulong Mountain Province, thence S. $84^{\circ} 15'$ E., 63.67 m. to point 2; thence S. $1^{\circ} 19'$ W., 108.80 m. to point 3; thence S. $43^{\circ} 58'$ W., 82.43 m. to point 4; thence N. $79^{\circ} 08'$ W., 130.12 m. to point 5; thence N. $1^{\circ} 56'$ E., 127.90 m. to point 6; thence S. $89^{\circ} 10'$ E., 109.75 m. to point 7; thence N. $23^{\circ} 09'$ E., 25.76 m. to the point of beginning; containing and area of twenty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-three (25,963) square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan; and on the ground, points 1, 2, and 4 are marked by stone marked P. L. S., 45 by 45 by 100 cm.; point 3, by X on dapdap tree, 35 cm. diameter; point 5, by stone marked P. L. S., 45 by 50 by 100 cm.; and points 6 and 7, by stone marked P. L. S., 45 by 50 by 80 cm.; bearings true; declination, $0^{\circ} 15'$ E.; date of survey, July 18, 1938, and that of the approval, December 2, 1938.

PSU-105606.—A parcel of land (of plan *Psu-105606*, G. L. R. O. Record No.), situated in the barrio of Limos, municipal district of Pinukpuk Mountain Province (subprovince of Kalinga), Island of Luzon. Bounded on the N., NE., SE., SW., and W., by public land. Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan being S. $17^{\circ} 44'$ E., 4,356.70 m., more or less, from B. L. triangulation station Maybinulong, municipal district of Balbalan, thence S. $47^{\circ} 20'$ E., 69.59 m. to point 2; thence S. $38^{\circ} 16'$ E., 55.54 m. to point 3; thence S. $42^{\circ} 53'$ W., 138.48 m. to point 4; thence N. $50^{\circ} 01'$ W., 193.30 m. to point 5; thence N. $1^{\circ} 55'$ W., 75.28 m. to point 6; thence N. $34^{\circ} 08'$ W., 102.38 m. to point 7; thence N. $16^{\circ} 34'$ W., 124.48 m. to point 8; thence N. $82^{\circ} 44'$ E.,

79.65 m. to point 9; thence S. 40° 10' E., 103.33 m. to point 10; thence S. 36° 49' E., 177.89 m. to the point of beginning; containing an area of fifty-seven thousand six hundred seventy-eight (57,678) square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on plan; and on the ground, points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are marked by stones marked P. L. S., 40 by 40 by 100 cm.; point 10, by stone marked X, 40 by 40 by 100 cm.; bearings true; declination, 0° 19' E.; date of survey, June 4, 1938; and that of the approval, November 21, 1938.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

[SEAL]

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By by the President:
JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 733

DECLARING THE 5TH DAY OF JULY, 1941, A
SPECIAL PUBLIC HOLIDAY

Whereas it appears to the Chief Executive that, inasmuch as the fourth and sixth days of July, nineteen hundred and forty-one, are public holidays, the fifth day of July, nineteen hundred and forty-one, can be declared a special public holiday to the great advantage of the banking houses and no disadvantage will result to the public in general; and

Whereas it is expected that banking houses will see to it that negotiable papers which would fall due on the fifth day of July, nineteen hundred and forty-one, if the same were not a holiday, should not be protested until the sunset of the following Monday, July seventh, nineteen hundred and forty-one;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the authority in me vested by section thirty of the Revised Administrative Code, and there being in my judgment sufficient reasons therefor, do hereby proclaim Saturday, July fifth, nineteen hundred and forty-one, as a special public holiday.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this second day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

[SEAL]

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 734

PUBLISHING THE INTERPRETATION MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE OF ITS INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE EXCHANGE OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE AUTHORITIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES, ON THE ONE HAND, AND FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICIALS IN THE PHILIPPINES, ON THE OTHER.

Whereas, on September sixth, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, the President of the Philippines issued Proclamation Numbered One hundred ninety-eight, publishing the instructions issued by the Department of State of the United States defining the procedure to be followed in the exchange of communications between the authorities of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, on the one hand, and foreign consular officials in the Philippines and American diplomatic and consular officers, on the other hand; and

Whereas, in order to avoid misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the procedure as set forth in said instructions of the Department of State, that Department has made certain interpretation thereof reading as follows:

I. Foreign consular officers stationed in the Philippines may appropriately address and appeal to the local authorities, throughout the extent of their consular districts, for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of their nationals which are specifically provided for in any treaty, law or regulation. However, consular communications to the Commonwealth authorities, whether formal or informal, should be limited to requests for the consideration of individual cases leaving matters deemed to affect the general interests of foreign nationals to be dealt with as provided in paragraph III. Requests for routine information may be sent directly to the Commonwealth authorities.

II. Questions relating to exequaturs, visits of foreign war vessels and other formal matters should be dealt with as usual through diplomatic channels, i. e. through the embassy or legation at Washington of the country concerned. Questions relating to visits of foreign airplanes should also be dealt with through diplomatic channels save where a different procedure has been authorized by the Department of State.

III. All matters involving questions of policy, whether arising out of the administration of laws or regulations or relating to proposed amendments thereof, which may be deemed to affect the general interests of the nationals of any foreign government, should be referred to the Government of the United States through the embassy or legation at Washington of the country concerned, or through the High Commissioner. When a consular officer intends to refer matters through his country's mission at Washington he may at the same time care to inform the High Commissioner of the general nature of his contemplated communication to that mission, in order to facilitate the handling of the case. In any case which may reasonably be regarded as requiring urgent attention the appropriate foreign consular representative at Manila may bring the matter to the attention of the United States High Commissioner who, if he deems such action appropriate, will refer the case directly to the Commonwealth authorities. Otherwise he will bring the matter to the attention of the Department of State and so inform the foreign consular officer concerned.

Whereas, subject to the foregoing interpretation, the procedure published in Proclamation Numbered One hundred ninety-eight is still in effect.

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby publish the interpretation above made by the Department of State of the United States, for the information and guidance of all concerned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

[SEAL]

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 735

PUBLISHING PROCLAMATION NO. 2487, DATED MAY
27, 1941, OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES, "PROCLAIMING THAT AN UNLIMITED

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONFRONTS THIS COUNTRY, WHICH REQUIRES THAT ITS MILITARY, NAVAL, AIR AND CIVILIAN DEFENSES BE PUT ON THE BASIS OF READINESS TO REPEL ANY AND ALL ACTS OR THREATS OF AGGRESSION DIRECTED TOWARD ANY PART OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE."

Whereas the President of the United States did, on May 27th, nineteen hundred and forty-one, issue the following Proclamation:

Whereas on September 8, 1939, because of the outbreak of war in Europe a proclamation¹ was issued declaring a limited national emergency and directing measures "for the purpose of strengthening our national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations,"

Whereas a succession of events makes plain that the objectives of the Axis belligerents in such war are not confined to those avowed at its commencement, but include overthrow throughout the world of existing democratic order, and a worldwide domination of peoples and economics through the destruction of all resistance on land and sea and in the air, and

Whereas indifference on the part of the United States to the increasing menace would be perilous, and common prudence requires that for the security of this nation and of this hemisphere we should pass from peacetime authorizations of military strength to such a basis as will enable us to cope instantly and decisively with any attempt at hostile encirclement of this hemisphere, or the establishment of any base for aggression against it, as well as to repel the threat of predatory incursion by foreign agents into our territory and society,

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that an unlimited national emergency confronts this country, which requires that its military, naval, air and civilian defenses be put on the basis of readiness to repel any and all acts or threats of aggression directed toward any part of the Western Hemisphere.

I call upon all the loyal citizens engaged in production for defense to give precedence to the needs of the nation to the end that a system of government that makes private enterprise possible may survive.

I call upon all our loyal workmen as well as employers to merge their lesser differences in the larger effort to insure the survival of the only kind of government which recognizes the rights of labor or of capital.

I call upon loyal state and local leaders and officials to cooperate with the civilian defense agencies of the United States to assure our internal security against foreign directed subversion and to put every community in order for maximum productive effort and minimum of waste and unnecessary frictions.

I call upon all loyal citizens to place the nation's needs first in mind and in action to the end that we may mobilize and have ready

¹ 4F. R. 3851.

for instant defensive use all of the physical powers, all of the moral strength and all of the material resources of this nation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

[SEAL]

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State

(No. 2487)

Now, therefore, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby publish the above proclamation for the information and guidance of all concerned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 7th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the sixth.

[SEAL]

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

AUTHORIZING A DIVISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS TO HOLD SESSIONS IN CITIES

July 7, 1941

The Honorable
The PRESIDING JUSTICE
Court of Appeals, Manila

SIR:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 145 (i) of the Administrative Code, as amended by section 6 of Commonwealth Act No. 259, I hereby certify that the public interest requires that for the speedy dispatch of cases pending action in the Court of Appeals, a division of the said Court hold sessions in the Cities of Iloilo, Cebu, and Zamboanga.

Very respectfully,

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

**DEPARTMENT AND BUREAU
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS**

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCEMANILA, *February 21, 1941***Subject: RADIO REGULATIONS****REVENUE REGULATIONS No. 9***To all internal-revenue officers and others concerned:*

SECTION 1. *Scope.*—Under the authority of section 338 of Commonwealth Act No. 466, known as the National Internal Revenue Code, the following regulations relative to the registration of radio receiving sets, and the payment of radio registration fees provided for in Chapter VIII of Title VIII of the said Code are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned, and shall be known as Revenue Regulations No. 9 or the Radio Regulations.

SEC. 2. *Definition of terms.*—For the purpose of these regulations, the following terms shall be understood in the sense given below:

“Radio receiving set,” “radio receiving apparatus,” “radio receiver,” or “receiving set,” means any device, apparatus, contrivance, or combination of parts used, designed to be used, or capable, when properly adjusted or repaired, of being used for the reception of radio-telegraphic or radio-telephonic signals, sounds, or impulses.

“Radio dealer” or “dealer” means any person, firm, company, association, corporation, or any other entity or their authorized agents or salesmen regularly engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or sale of radio receivers, or articles equipped with radio receivers.

“Person” includes a natural person, a corporation, and any other entity, except as the context may clearly require otherwise.

SEC. 3. *Annual fees to be paid.*—Except as otherwise provided for in sections 9 and 10 hereof, there shall be paid and collected a registration fee of ₱1 *per annum* for every crystal receiving set, and for every receiving set that uses a vacuum tube or tubes for amplification or for detection, there shall be paid and collected, in accordance with the following zones, registration fees as follows:

(a) *First zone.*—Manila, Bataan, Batangas, Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, Marinduque, Mindoro, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal, Romblon, Tarlac, Tayabas, and Zambales: ₱1 a year for sets using not more than 5 tubes, and ₱5 a year for sets using more than 5 tubes.

(b) *Second zone*.—Abra, Albay, Antique, Cagayan, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Capiz, Cebu, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Iloilo, Isabela, La Union, Masbate, Mountain Province, Nueva Vizcaya, Negros Occidental, Samar, and Sorsogon: ₱1 a year for sets using not more than 7 tubes, and ₱5 a year for sets using more than 7 tubes.

(c) *Third zone*.—Agusan, Batanes, Bohol, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Leyte, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, Negros Oriental, Palawan, Sulu, Surigao, and Zamboanga: ₱1 a year for sets using not more than 9 tubes, and ₱5 a year for sets using more than 9 tubes.

The "annual fee" above specified shall be understood to be for a period of twelve months counting from the date of acquisition of a radio receiver.

For the purposes of classification prescribed under this section, the magic eye or ballast tube shall be excluded from the number of tubes.

SEC. 4. *Who are required to register; time for registration and payment*.—Except as provided for in section 9 hereof, every person, firm, company, association, corporation, or any other entity having in his or in its possession or control a radio receiving set, shall register the same with the Collector of Internal Revenue or the deputy provincial or city treasurer of the municipality or city where it is located, within thirty days after he comes into possession or control of such set and pay the annual registration fee in full in accordance with the next preceding section upon registration. Thereafter, the fees shall be paid in advance during the first thirty days of each year, counting from the date of acquisition of the set. These requirements shall also apply to radio receivers which are rented under "hiring agreement" or purchased under "installment plan" as well as to those which are imported or assembled locally.

Any person owning or possessing a radio receiver who transfers or removes the same from a zone with a lower rate to a zone with a higher rate of fees after having paid the lower rate of fee shall pay the difference between the two rates, computed from the date of arrival of the set at the new zone to the end of the year for which the fee is due.

EXAMPLE: A registers a 7-tube radio receiver in Baguio, which is within the second zone, on July 16, 1939, and pays the amount of ₱1 as fee thereon for one year from that date. Then he transfers the same receiver to Manila on August 16 of the same year. As the annual fee in Manila on a 7-tube receiver is ₱5, A will have to pay the difference between the fee in Manila corresponding to the period from August 16, 1939, to July 15, 1940, the end of the year

covered by the payment, and the fee paid in Baguio corresponding to the same period, or ₱3.66 as may be seen from the following computation:

Fee from August 16, 1939, to July 15, 1940, in Manila at ₱5	
per year	₱4.58
Deduct the fee for the same period paid in Baguio at ₱1 per	
year92
Amount to be paid.....	3.66

SEC. 5. *Manner of registering radio receivers; disposition of application for registration.*—The application for registration of radio receivers shall be made on B. I. R. Form No. 35.01 in which the applicant shall state the kind of receiver owned or possessed by him; the make thereof; its serial number; the number of tubes; the date it was acquired, purchased, or assembled, or the date it was brought into or received in the Philippines, as the case may be; the full name and address of the applicant; and the zone within which it will be operated. It shall be signed. But an application in the form of a letter shall be sufficient if it contains all the information indicated on B. I. R. Form No. 35.01. The application for registration shall be submitted in duplicate to the deputy provincial or city treasurer of the municipality or city where the radio receiver is installed or used and it shall be accompanied with the necessary registration fee provided for in section 3 hereof. Immediately upon the receipt of an application for registration of radio receivers by a deputy provincial or city treasurer, the receiving officer, who shall retain the duplicate for his files, shall write on the original and duplicate of the application the date of payment, the amount paid, the number of the tax-receipt issued, and the period covered by the payment, and shall transmit the original of the application to the Collector of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 6. *Surcharge to be paid for late payment of fee.*—Any fee not paid within the time fixed shall be increased by a surcharge of 20 *per centum* thereof.

SEC. 7. *Refund, credit for, or reimbursement of radio registration fees.*—No refund, credit for, or reimbursement of registration fees or any part thereof shall be made to any radio tax-payer:

(a) By reason of the transfer of a set to a zone where the rate of fee on that class of set is lower.

(b) On account of a radio receiver having been rendered out of service or placed in storage subsequent to the payment of the registration fee.

(c) On account of the fact that the set has been traded in. In other words, no fee or portion of the fee paid on a

set can be applied to the payment of the fee due on another set.

(d) On account of the exchange of the set first selected for another.

(e) On account of the set becoming exempt under section 300 of the National Internal Revenue Code, subsequent to the payment of such fees.

SEC. 8. *Administrative schedule; manner of payment; accounting.*—(a) For the purpose of collecting the fees prescribed in Chapter VIII of Title VIII of the National Internal Revenue Code, Administrative Schedule Y shall be used. The collection shall be known as "Radio Registration Fee."

(b) The radio registration fees shall be paid by the purchase and affixture of internal-revenue stamps to a privilege tax-receipt (B. I. R. Form No. 25.22), or a miscellaneous tax-receipt (B. I. R. Form No. 25.06). The tax-receipt shall show the zone wherein the radio receiver will be operated, the full name and address of the taxpayer, the place and date of issue, the kind of receiver registered, the make thereof, the number of its tubes, and its serial number.

(c) The registration fee shall be accounted for in the report (B. I. R. Form No. 12.01) in one of the two blank lines following the item "Miscellaneous" in the Resume thereof, under the column "Tax," and the surcharge of 20 per centum and other penalties or compromises, under the column "Fines and penalties."

(d) In the account current (B. I. R. Form No. 12.02), the fees shall be classified H-38 (1) and accounted for on line No. 14 under columns "Insular" and "Total" and the surcharges, penalties and compromises shall be classified H-24 (1) and accounted for on line No. 15 under the same columns. In both cases, the following note shall be entered on said lines: "Collection under Commonwealth Act No. 466."

SEC. 9. *Radio receivers exempt from registration and payment of fees.*—Radio receivers owned or operated by the Government of the United States and those owned or operated by the Commonwealth of the Philippines for communication purposes are exempt from the provisions of these regulations.

SEC. 10. *Radio receivers exempt from the payment of fees.*—Owners of radio receivers covered by this section shall comply with the requirements of section 4 and 5 hereof as regards registration, but shall be exempt from the payment of fees:

(a) *Sets in storage.*—Sets in storage are those sets which

are in working condition but are not used. They shall be crated or packed and then sealed by an internal revenue officer in such a way that they cannot be used without breaking the seal.

(b) *Sets out of service.*—Sets out of order are those which are defective.

(c) *Sets kept for sale or used for demonstration by those engaged in the manufacture or sale of radio apparatus.*—Such sets should actually be for sale or used for demonstration or trial purposes. The trial or demonstration period outside of the store of the dealer, however, shall not exceed thirty days, otherwise, the person in whose possession the radio receiver is found shall be subject to the requirements of these regulations regarding registration and payment of fees: *Provided*, That sets used in stores or business establishments by persons not regularly engaged in the sale of radio receivers shall not be exempt from registration and payment of fees: *Provided, further*, That sets loaned out by service shops or repairmen as service sets for more than thirty days to replace the sets delivered to them for repairs shall not be exempt from the registration and payment of fees.

(d) *Sets owned or operated by the Commonwealth of the Philippines and used for purposes other than communication.*—Such sets must be owned or operated by the Commonwealth of the Philippines or any political subdivision or branch thereof and used for purposes other than communication.

(e) *Sets installed on airplanes and ships licensed under Act No. 3846 or ships belonging to the U. S. Army or Navy.*—Sets installed on airplanes and ships licensed under Act No. 3846 must be essential in the operation of the radio station on board, otherwise they are subject to registration and payment of the registration fees.

(f) *Sets operated by owners of broadcasting stations solely for the purpose of monitoring or checking the quality or efficiency of the broadcasting station.*—They shall be installed within the premises of the broadcasting stations where the business of broadcasting is carried on, such as in the transmitting or receiving stations, studio, or monitoring room.

(g) *Sets owned and operated by lighthouse-keepers at their official stations.*—By “official stations” as used here is meant the lighthouse proper or the living quarters intended for the official use of the lighthouse-keepers.

(h) *Sets owned by radio amateurs.*—In cases where an amateur radio operator who is licensed under Act No. 3846 or the owner of a licensed amateur radio station has more

than one receiver in his immediate household, all such receivers shall be registered but the fee need be paid on one receiver only: *Provided*, That the exemption herein granted shall apply to such sets as are essential to the operation of the amateur station, and that the station is in actual operation at the time the request for exemption is made: *Provided, further*, That in case there are crystal and tube sets, the exemption shall apply to one crystal set and when there are two or more tube sets, the fee shall be paid only on the set having the greatest number of tubes: *And provided, finally*, That before any one may be entitled to the exemption granted herein, he shall hold a valid amateur station or operator license.

(i) Sets of not more than 2 tubes and used exclusively for scientific experimentation.

SEC. 11. *Application for exemption from payment of fees necessary.*—In order to be entitled to exemption from the payment of registration fees, on the ground that the receiver is in storage or out of service, the owner thereof shall submit to the Collector of Internal Revenue, preferably through the deputy provincial or city treasurer of the municipality or city where the receiver is operated or found, an affidavit on B. I. R. Form No. 35.03, setting forth therein the state of his radio receivers and the period during which exemption is desired. Likewise, persons or dealers having in their possession or control radio receivers coming under (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i) of the next preceding section and who desire to be exempt from the payment of registration fees thereon shall submit the affidavits therefor, giving facts and reasons why their sets should be exempt from the payment of the registration fees.

SEC. 12. *Time within which application for exemption shall be filed.*—An application for exemption referred to in section 11 shall be filed in the Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue or of the deputy provincial or city treasurer of the municipality or city where the receiver is operated or found within the first thirty days of the year beginning which exemption is desired. Upon receipt of the affidavit, the deputy provincial or city treasurer concerned shall verify the statements contained therein and then forward it to the Collector of Internal Revenue, together with his findings, comment, and recommendation.

SEC. 13. *Owners of radio or persons in possession thereof to allow verification of their claims for exemption.*—Owners of radio receivers desiring exemption from the payment of fees on their sets shall permit duly authorized representatives of the Collector of Internal Revenue to inspect their sets during any reasonable time of the day or night. Un-

less satisfactorily explained, the failure to produce sets the exemption of which has been applied for shall constitute a sufficient ground for the disapproval of the application.

SEC. 14. *Inspection of exempted radio receivers.*—Sets temporarily exempted will be inspected from time to time and owners thereof shall permit their inspection by duly authorized representatives of the Collector of Internal Revenue, during any reasonable time of the day or night. Unless satisfactorily explained to the Collector of Internal Revenue, the failure to produce exempted radio receivers for inspection or re-inspection shall constitute a sufficient ground for the termination of the exemption.

SEC. 15. *Renewal registration of exempted radio receivers after they have been placed back in operation.*—If a radio receiver which has been exempted from payment of fees is placed back in operation, the owner thereof shall register the same with the Collector of Internal Revenue or the deputy provincial or city treasurer of the municipality or city where the set is located within thirty days, counting from the date it has been placed into service, and shall pay the corresponding fees thereon.

SEC. 16. *Notice of sale or change in ownership or location of each radio receiver.*—Whenever a radio owner or a person in possession of a radio receiver changes his residence or address, or transfers or alienates his set, he shall notify in writing the Collector of Internal Revenue or the deputy provincial or city treasurer of the municipality or city where the set is operated or registered within thirty days from the date of the change of his address; or of the said alienation or transfer, giving the full name and address of the new owner or transferee, as the case may be; the kind of receiver sold or transferred, its serial number and number of tubes, and the date of transfer.

SEC. 17. *Radio receivers "under trial."*—Radio receivers on trial are those used for demonstration purposes. Sets reported by the dealers as sold cannot be considered under trial. Users of radio sets under trial for a period exceeding thirty days shall register such sets within thirty days counting from the thirty-first day the sets came into their possession or control regardless of ownership thereof, and pay the fees thereon upon registration.

If a set taken on trial is ultimately acquired, the registration fee shall be reckoned from the date the sale is consummated: *Provided*, That the trial period does not exceed thirty days, otherwise the payment of the fee shall be reckoned from the date coinciding with the thirty-first day, counting from the date the radio receiver was taken on trial.

Radio receivers delivered by a radio repairman or a radio

shop to the owner or possessor thereof after the repairs are made, cannot be considered under trial.

SEC. 18. *Persons engaged in the manufacture, importation, sales, or repairs of radio receivers are required to register with the Collector of Internal Revenue.*—Persons who desire to engage in the manufacture, importation, sales, or repairs of radio receivers, or to deal in said sets or articles equipped with the same, are hereby required to notify in writing the Collector of Internal Revenue and register themselves with him as such before actually engaging therein.

Persons desiring to purchase radio receivers for the purpose of awarding or donating them to their customers are also required to notify in writing the Collector of Internal Revenue of such desire, and shall report to him the full description of radio receivers so purchased. When these sets are actually awarded or donated, they shall report the name and address of the recipient or donee, the full description of the set awarded or donated and the date of delivery. These sets shall remain packed until the date of their delivery to the recipients.

SEC. 19. *Manufacturers, importers, rebuilders, or dealers of radio receivers to submit monthly report of purchases and sales of radio receivers.*—Manufacturers, importers, rebuilders, or dealers of radio receivers shall submit in writing to the Collector of Internal Revenue, within ten days after the end of each month, a report showing the number and kind of radio receivers manufactured, imported, purchased, rebuilt, and sold by or returned to them during the month, the make thereof, their serial numbers, the number of tubes, the date of their manufacture, importation, purchase, rebuilding, and of their sales; the full names and addresses of the persons from whom they were manufactured, imported, or by whom they were returned, and the full names and addresses of the persons for whom the radio receivers were rebuilt or installed, or to whom they were sold. In case no radio receiver is manufactured, imported, purchased, rebuilt, or sold by or returned to them during the month a report stating such fact shall likewise be submitted within ten days after the end of each month.

Branch offices, agents, and salesmen shall likewise submit to the Collector of Internal Revenue monthly report of receipts or of sales made by them unless the said receipts or sales are included in the reports of their main or head offices, in which case, it shall be the duty of said branch offices, agents, and salesmen to notify the Collector of Internal Revenue in writing of such fact.

SEC. 20. *Repairers to submit report of repairs.*—Every radio repair or service shop or radio repairman engaged

in the repairs of radio receivers shall submit monthly a report, within ten days after the end of each month, of all radio receivers received for repairs, and also of all radio sets the repairs of which have been effected or completed by them. The report shall show the respective names and addresses of the owners of the sets received for repairs; the respective makes, models, serial numbers; the kind, whether crystal or tube sets, and the number of tubes of the sets; the date each set was received for repairs, the date the repairs were completed; and the date each set was returned after the repairs. If a set was returned without having been repaired, or if a repaired set was sold, transferred, or turned over to a person other than that who ordered its repairs, such facts shall be stated in the report. In case no radio set is repaired or received for repairs during the month, a report stating such fact shall likewise be submitted within ten days after the end of each month.

SEC. 21. *Report of the collectors of customs of radio receivers brought or imported into the Philippines by passengers and other individuals as baggage.*—Collectors of customs in the Philippines shall submit in writing to the Collector of Internal Revenue, a report of the radio receivers brought or imported into the Philippines by passengers or other individuals as baggage, showing in the said report the full names and addresses or residences of the passengers or the individuals concerned, the name of the vessel or steamer on which they arrived, the number and kind of the receivers, the makes thereof, their serial numbers and number of tubes, and the dates they were brought or imported into the Philippines. If the radio receivers are for delivery to another person in the Philippines, the passenger or individual concerned shall state such fact in an affidavit to be executed by him before the chief of the baggage office or any other officer of the Bureau of Customs, who is authorized to administer oaths; and the affidavit shall be attached to the corresponding report of the collectors of customs to the Collector of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 22. *Penalty for violations of these regulations.*—Any violation of these regulations for which no specific penalty is provided by law, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ₱300 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

SEC. 23. *Effective date.*—These regulations shall take effect upon their publication in the Official Gazette.

MANUEL ROXAS
Secretary of Finance

Recommended by:

BIBIANO L. MEER
Collector of Internal Revenue

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COMMERCE****AMENDING SECTION 17 OF FISHERIES (FISH AND
GAME) ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 11 AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES.**MANILA, *March 25, 1941*FISHERIES ADMINISTRATIVE }
ORDER No. 11-2 }

1. Section 17 of Fisheries (Fish and Game) Administrative Order No. 11, dated December 2, 1935, is hereby amended to read as follows:

17. *Presentation of invoice at destination; permit to discharge.*—No owner or master of any vessel, station agent of a railroad company, manager, or owner of trucks or other transportation facilities, either on land, air or water, shall discharge shells or otherwise dispose of the shells aboard without inspection and permit to discharge issued by a duly authorized officer.

Every shipment shall be accompanied by an auxiliary invoice and a discharge permit or commercial invoice. Each office shall use for discharge permits one series of numbers, namely: a fish warden from F-1 up, a customs agent from C-1 up and a deputy provincial treasurer from D-1 up, followed by the name of the municipality where the discharge permit is issued, as the case may be.

The licensee or his agent shall, upon arrival of the shipment of shells at destination, present the auxiliary invoice to the chief, division of fisheries, Manila, or to any district fishery officer or local fish warden or customs officer or agent or, in their absence, to the deputy provincial treasurer of the municipality of destination, before whom such auxiliary invoice shall be sworn to; pay any fee which may be required upon issuance of General Official Receipt (General Form No. 13 [A]); and request a permit to discharge the shells by filling in the blank spaces provided for the purpose at the bottom of the auxiliary invoice. The said officer, agent, or deputy, shall then proceed to examine and measure the shells and enter the result of the remeasurement in the spaces provided therefor on the auxiliary invoice and, if any excess or undersized shells are found, he shall note his findings on the invoice and take action as provided in sections 21 and 22 hereof and sections 79 and 80 of Act No. 4003, as amended, grant a permit to discharge the shells described therein or any portion thereof by dating and signing in ink the form or permit printed below the auxiliary invoice; and return the original and duplicate to the licensee, consignee, or agent of either for his protection and as authority to discharge the products. He shall also note this fact in the vessel's log or record book. A copy of the auxiliary invoice shall be retained for the files of the officer or agent who issues the discharge permit; one copy shall be forwarded to the chief, division of fisheries, Manila: *Provided, however,* That the inspection of the shells may be made at their destination, or at any convenient place, at the discretion of the chief, division of fisheries.

2. All orders, regulations, circulars, and memoranda, or parts thereof, inconsistent with the provisions of this Fisheries Administrative Order, are hereby revoked.

This Fisheries Administrative Order shall take effect on May 1, 1941.

BENIGNO S. AQUINO
Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce

AMENDING SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, AND 5, THE LAST SECTION AS AMENDED BY FISHERS ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 19-1, OF FISHERIES ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 19 AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

MANILA, May 12, 1941

FISHERIES ADMINISTRATIVE }
ORDER No. 19-2 }

SECTION 1. *Market values of marine or aquatic products or animals.*—Section 1 of Fisheries Administrative Order No. 19 is hereby amended, so as to fix the following market values for other marine or aquatic products not included therein:

(i) Trepang or beche-de-mer, commonly known as balatan, and all species of the group <i>Holothuroidea</i> which are dried edible holothurians, per 100 kilograms or fraction thereof	₱20.00
(j) Dried starfish of the group <i>Asteroidea</i> , commonly known as <i>estrellang-dagat</i> or <i>bituing-dagat</i> , per 100 kilograms or fraction thereof.....	5.00
(k) Manangkay or dried meat of <i>taclobo</i> of the species <i>Tri-dacna gigas</i> , per 100 kilograms or fraction thereof....	20.00
(l) Dried cuttle fish, <i>pusit</i> , <i>pugita</i> , and all other species of the group <i>Cephalopoda</i> , per 100 kilograms or fraction thereof	20.00
(m) Dried sea horse and pipefish, per one kilogram or fraction thereof	3.00
(n) Dried sharkfins of all kinds, per 100 kilograms or fraction thereof	30.00
(o) Green turtle (<i>Chelonia japonica</i>), commonly known as <i>tortuga</i> or <i>pudno</i> , per turtle.....	3.00
(p) Hawksbill turtle (<i>Eretmochelvs imbricata</i>), commonly known as <i>pawikan</i> or <i>pesikan</i> , per one kilogram of tortoise shells or fraction thereof.....	5.00
(q) Other marine turtles, per turtle.....	2.00
(r) Turtle eggs, per 100 or fraction thereof.....	.50
(s) Precious corals, per lineal meter or fraction thereof....	.50
(t) Other sea-corals, per cubic meter or fraction thereof.....	2.00
(u) Salted skins of sea-snakes of the species <i>Laticauda semifasciata</i> , <i>Laticauda colubrina</i> and <i>Laticauda laticaudata</i> , commonly called as <i>balingkasaw</i> , <i>taguñwalo</i> or <i>walo-walo</i> , per 10 kilograms or fraction thereof....	10.00
(v) Prepared or tanned skins of the foregoing sea-snakes, per 10 kilograms or fraction thereof.....	100.00
(w) Salted skins of any other species of sea-snakes, crocodiles or sea-reptiles, per 10 kilograms or fraction thereof	8.00
(x) Prepared or tanned skins of any other species of sea-snakes, crocodiles or sea-reptiles, per 10 kilograms or fraction thereof	80.00
(y) Sponges, per 10 kilograms or fraction thereof.....	8.00
(z) All other unclassified marine products or animals, per 10 kilograms or fraction thereof.....	5.00

SEC. 2. Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Fisheries Administrative Order No. 19, the last section as amended by Fisheries Administrative Order No. 19-1, are amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. *Payment of fee on shells and other marine or aquatic products or animals gathered.*—The fees on shells or other marine or aquatic products or animals gathered, dead or alive, at the rate of five per cent based on the market values provided in this Order and Fisheries Administrative Order No. 19, shall be collected from the (1) owners of pearling or shell collecting boats, (2) licensed divers, if not using any vessel, (3) buyers or (4) possessors of such shells or other marine or aquatic products or animals, dead or alive, unless it can be proven by such buyers or possessors by proper documents or official receipts that the fees have already been paid by the collectors or gatherers of such shells or other marine or aquatic products or animals.

SEC. 3. *Preparation of auxiliary invoice.*—Before transporting from the fishing grounds shells or other marine or aquatic products or animals gathered, as provided in section 1 hereof, the collector, dealer, or possessor, shall list such shells or aquatic products or animals on an auxiliary invoice to be furnished by the chief, Division of Fisheries, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Manila. This invoice should state the kind, quantity, value and origin of shells, aquatic products or animals, and how the required fees have been paid and who received the payments giving therein the numbers and dates of the official receipts. The auxiliary invoice for each shipment shall be made in quadruplicate and shall accompany the products described therein, from which they must not be separated until the marine products or animals reach their destination.

SEC. 4. *Presentation of invoice.*—No owner or master of any vessel plying in Philippine waters, station agent of a railroad company, manager or owner of truck or any transportation facility, either on land, air or water, shall accept for shipment or discharge shells or other aquatic products or otherwise dispose of same without having received an auxiliary invoice for such shells or aquatic products or animals. Upon arrival of the shipment of shells or other marine or aquatic products or animals at their destination, the auxiliary invoice should be presented to the chief, Division of Fisheries, Manila, or to the local district fishery officer, fish warden, or customs officer or agent or, in their absence, to the deputy provincial treasurer of the municipality of destination, before whom such auxiliary invoice shall be sworn to; the required fees should be paid for which official receipts will be issued by the receiving officer (General Form No. 13(A) and a permit to discharge the shells or other marine or aquatic products or animals should be requested, after filling in the blank spaces provided for the purpose near the bottom of the auxiliary invoice.

SEC. 5. *Inspection fee for marine mollusca shells and other marine or aquatic products.*—Exportation from the Philippines of shells of any species mentioned in section 1 hereof or any other aquatic product or animal shall be unlawful, unless such shipment or exportation is properly effected through the customs house at a port of entry. No marine mollusca shells, shell wastes, cores, trims or other aquatic products or animals shall be accepted by the customs authorities for shipment and exportation abroad, unless the shipment

is covered by a certificate of inspection issued by the representative of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, or the chief, Division of Fisheries, or a deputy provincial treasurer. An application for such inspection, accompanied by the export entry for the marine or aquatic products or animals to be exported, shall be filed with the chief, Division of Fisheries, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, or the nearest deputy provincial treasurer, at least three (3) days prior to the probable date of exportation; *Provided*, That, if the shipment of shells or aquatic products or animals to be exported arrive from another Philippine port less than three (3) days before the date of exportation, the application for exportation may be submitted immediately upon its arrival but in no case shall it be later than eleven o'clock in the morning (11 a. m.) of any working day: *Provided, further*, That the Division of Fisheries shall not be responsible for any unavoidable delay in the inspection of such shells or other aquatic products or animals for which the application is received less than three (3) days before the shipment is to leave. An inspection fee equivalent to ten per cent (10%) of the declared value of the exportation shall be collected: *Provided*, That the fee for corals and shells, in manufactured form for decorative purposes, shall be five per cent (5%) of the declared value. Inspected shells or other marine or aquatic products or animals shall be properly sealed or marked.

SEC. 3. All orders, regulations, circulars, and memoranda, or parts thereof, contrary to the provisions of this Administrative Order, are hereby revoked.

SEC. 4. This Fisheries Administrative Order shall take effect sixty days after its publication in the Official Gazette.

BENIGNO S. AQUINO

Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce

COMMONWEALTH ACTS**NATIONAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE**

B. No. 3128

[COMMONWEALTH ACT No. 636]

**AN ACT AMENDING SECTIONS THREE AND NINE
OF COMMONWEALTH ACT NUMBERED ONE
HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO.***Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:*

SECTION 1. Sections three and nine of Commonwealth Act Numbered One hundred and ninety-two are amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The management of the Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Governors, consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and four other persons to be appointed by the President of the Philippines with the consent of the Commission on Appointments. The President of the Philippines shall designate the Chairman of the Board.

"Of the governors first appointed as above prescribed, the President shall designate one to serve for one year; one to serve for two years; one to serve for three years; and one to serve for four years; and thereafter each governor so appointed shall serve for a period of four years. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the governors so appointed, the person appointed to fill any such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term of the member whose place he is selected to fill. Any governor, excepting the *ex-officio* governor designated herein, shall be subject to removal by the President of the Philippines. Three members of the Board of Governors shall constitute a *quorum* for the transaction of any business.

"The members of said Board who are not in the employ of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall each receive a *per diem* of not to exceed twenty-five pesos for each day of meeting of the Board actually attended by him.

"The Board, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, may, for purposes of economy, place the corporation under the administration of the Bureau of Commerce. The Board shall appoint a manager, a secretary, and other subordinate personnel, and fix their salaries.

"Before entering upon the discharge of their duties, each of the four governors so appointed, and each officer of the Corporation shall take the oath prescribed in section twenty-three of the Administrative Code and in the Constitution of the Philippines.

"The Board shall render reports to the President of the Philippines and the National Assembly as provided in section five hundred and seventy-four to five hundred and seventy-seven, inclusive, of the Administrative Code."

"SEC. 9. The sum of fifty thousand pesos or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated out of any funds in the Philippine Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, as a revolving fund, to be disbursed upon order of the President of the Philippines, for the payment of salaries and travel expenses of the officers and personnel of the Corporation, for the purchase of equipment and supplies, and for such other incidental expenses as may necessarily be incurred to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

"All collections made by the Board under the provisions of this Act shall be added to, and shall form part of, this revolving fund for the maintenance and operation of the exchange or exchanges established under this Act, and for carrying out the purposes for which this public corporation is established."

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 10, 1941.

EXEMPTION FOR NON-RESIDENTS

B. No. 3171

[COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 637]

AN ACT TO EXEMPT NON-RESIDENT CITIZENS
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CORPORATIONS
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED
STATES FROM CERTAIN TAXES.

Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:

SECTION 1. The income of non-resident citizens of the United States or corporations organized under the laws of the United States or any of its political subdivisions, which consist exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States, except income derived by them from the operation of a ship or ships in the Philippine coastwise trade, shall not be

included as a part of the gross income of such citizens or corporations and shall be exempt from the tax established under Title II (Income Tax) of the National Internal Revenue Code.

SEC. 2. The income derived exclusively by non-resident citizens of the United States or by corporations organized under the laws of the United States or any of its political subdivisions from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States, except income derived by such citizens or corporations from the operation of a ship or ships in the Philippine coastwise trade, shall not be included in the computation of the residence tax collectible under Commonwealth Act Numbered Four hundred and sixty-five, entitled "An Act to impose a Residence Tax."

SEC. 3. The exemptions herein provided shall be allowable if and when the Government of the United States grants an equivalent exemption to non-resident citizens of the Philippines in the United States and to corporations organized in the Philippines with regard to their income derived exclusively from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the Philippines.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 10, 1941.

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE LAW

[COMMONWEALTH ACT No. 638]

(Published in Vol. 40, No. 1, July 5, 1941, page 27)

APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES

B. No. 3196

[COMMONWEALTH ACT No. 639]

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, AS AMENDED BY COMMONWEALTH ACT NUMBERED THREE.

Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:

SECTION 1. Section one hundred and thirty-four of the Administrative Code, as amended by Commonwealth Act Numbered Three, is further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 134. *Appointment of Justices of the Supreme*

Court.—The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President of the Philippines, with the consent of the Commission on Appointments. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be so designated in his commission; and the Associate Justices shall have precedence according to the dates of their respective commissions, or, when the commissions of two or more of them bear the same date, according to the order in which their commissions may have been issued by the President of the Philippines: *Provided, however,* That any member of the Supreme Court who has been reappointed to that court after rendering service in any other branch of the Government shall retain the precedence to which he is entitled under his original appointment and his service in the court shall, to all intents and purposes be considered as continuous and uninterrupted."

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.
Approved, June 10, 1941.

TIME FOR EXPENDITURE

B. No. 3208

[COMMONWEALTH ACT No. 640]

AN ACT EXTENDING THE PERIODS OF TIME DURING WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED IN ITEM I-IV-4 OF COMMONWEALTH ACT NUMBERED FIVE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIVE, AND IN SECTION ONE OF COMMONWEALTH ACT NUMBERED FIVE HUNDRED EIGHTY-SEVEN, SHALL BE AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE.

Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:

SECTION 1. The provisions of any law to the contrary notwithstanding, the periods of time during which the appropriations of twenty-one million, nine hundred seventy-one thousand, five hundred ten pesos authorized in item I-IV-4 of Commonwealth Act Numbered Five hundred fifty-five, and nine million five hundred thousand pesos authorized in section one of Commonwealth Act Numbered Five hundred eighty-seven, are extended to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and forty-two, and the said appropriations are made available for expenditure for the operation and maintenance of additional elementary classes to be opened during the school year nineteen hundred forty-one-nineteen hundred forty-two.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.
Approved, June 10, 1941.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS

B. No. 1014

[COMMONWEALTH ACT No. 641]

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION TWENTY-ONE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AS AMENDED BY COMMONWEALTH ACT NUMBERED TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY.

Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-one of the Administrative Code, as amended by Commonwealth Act Numbered Two hundred and seventy, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 21. *Officials authorized to administer oath.*—The following officers have general authority to administer oaths, to wit:

"Notaries public; justices of the peace, and auxiliary justices of the peace; clerks of courts, the Secretary of the National Assembly; bureau directors; registers of deeds; provincial governors and lieutenant-governors; city mayors; municipal mayors; municipal district mayors; any other officer in the Philippine service whose appointment is vested in the President of the Philippines, Secretary of War, or President of the United States. A person who by authority of law shall act in the capacity of the officers mentioned above shall possess the same power."

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect on its approval.

Approved, June 11, 1941.

PUBLIC WORKS BONDS

B. No. 2604

[COMMONWEALTH ACT No. 642]

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTIONS EIGHT AND TEN OF ACT NUMBERED THIRTY-TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO, ENTITLED "AN ACT GRANTING AUTHORITY TO THE PROVINCE OF ILOILO AND CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES THEREOF TO ISSUE BONDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING FUNDS FOR PERMANENT PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, AND AUTHORIZING THE ISSUE OF BONDS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT SECURED BY BONDS OF SAID PROVINCE AND MUNICIPALITIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:

SECTION 1. Sections eight and ten of Act Numbered

Thirty-two hundred and twenty-two are amended, to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. An appropriation is made out of the general funds in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated, of a sufficient sum to defray the expenses incidental to the issue and sale of the insular as well as provincial and municipal bonds herein authorized, the payment of the interest of said insular bonds, and the expenses incidental to the investment of the sinking fund. The Province of Iloilo, the City of Iloilo, and the municipalities of Pavia, Santa Barbara, Cabatuan, Maasin, Pototan, and Dingle shall reimburse the Insular Government for all such expenses and payments made to constitute, maintain, and invest the sinking fund provided for in section three hereof, within thirty days after said expenses and sinking fund shall have been paid by the Insular Government. The reimbursement shall be made in proportion to the obligations incurred by the Province of Iloilo, the City of Iloilo, and the six municipalities above mentioned. In the event that the Provincial Board of Iloilo, the Municipal Board of the City of Iloilo, and the municipal councils of the municipalities concerned should fail to make said reimbursement, the Collector of Internal Revenue, the Provincial Treasurer of Iloilo, and the City Treasurer of Iloilo are authorized and directed to retain out of the revenues of the said province and the municipalities herein mentioned and of the City of Iloilo that may come into their possession, the necessary amount to make said reimbursement, or any other of those herein prescribed, and shall deposit the amount so retained with the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands to the credit of the general funds of the Insular Government."

"SEC. 10. Until the bonds shall have been totally paid and until the Legislature provide otherwise, the administration, control, operation, maintenance, and improvement of the waterworks systems established with the proceeds of the sale of the bonds herein authorized, shall be under the charge of a waterworks board to be constituted with the Provincial Governor, as Chairman ex-officio, the two provincial board members, the provincial treasurer, the district engineer, the district health officer, the mayor of the City of Iloilo, the city treasurer, and the physician thereof, as members. The waterworks board created shall perform its duties in accordance with the rules promulgated or that may hereafter be promulgated jointly by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Public Works and Communications. All receipts from the waterworks systems shall be credited to a special fund which may be used with

approval of such board solely for the following purposes and in the order given: first, for the payment of the reimbursement mentioned in section eight hereof; second, for the operation and maintenance of the waterworks systems; third, for the improvement and extension of the system, provided the plans for same have been approved by the Director of Public Works; and fourth, in case of a surplus of receipts which is not required for such purposes, the same may be used for general purposes of the Province of Iloilo, the City of Iloilo, and the municipalities of Cabatuan, Maasin, Pavia, Santa Barbara, Dingle, and Pototan, of said province, such surplus to be apportioned on the basis of the total consumption of water in each municipality during the year in which said surplus accrued."

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 11, 1941.

AERIAL TRANSPORT SERVICE

B. No. 2711

[COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 643]

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE TRANSFER TO THE "PHILIPPINE AIRLINES, INCORPORATED," OF THE FRANCHISE OF THE "PHILIPPINE AERIAL TAXI COMPANY, INCORPORATED," TO OPERATE AN AERIAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:

SECTION 1. The transfer to the "Philippine Airlines, Incorporated," of the franchise of the "Philippine Aërial Taxi Company, Incorporated," granted under Act Numbered Forty-two hundred seventy-one, to operate an aërial transportation service in the Philippines, is authorized. The "Philippine Airlines, Incorporated" shall therefore be subject to the provisions of said Act and its amendments, under section one thereof, insofar as the franchise is concerned.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 11, 1941.

PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS

B. No. 3202

[COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 644]

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS COMPANY TO SELL, ASSIGN OR OTHER-

WISE TRANSFER ITS FRANCHISE AND ALL PROPERTY AND RIGHTS ACQUIRED UNDER ACT NUMBERED FORTY-TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE IN FAVOR OF THE PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS INCORPORATED.

Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:

SECTION 1. The Pan American Airways Company is authorized to sell, lease, convey, grant, assign, or otherwise transfer its franchise and all property and rights acquired under Act Numbered Forty-two hundred and forty-nine, in favor of the Pan American Airways Incorporated, subject to all the conditions, terms, restrictions and limitations of said franchise.

SEC. 2. It is expressly provided that in the event the Government should desire to maintain and operate for itself the plant and the enterprise, the sale and conveyance of which is herein authorized, the grantee shall surrender its franchise and will turn over to the Government all serviceable equipments, at cost, less reasonable depreciation.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 11, 1941.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

B. No. 3214

[COMMONWEALTH ACT No. 645]

AN ACT TO AMEND SUBSECTION (c), SECTION TWENTY-TWO, OF COMMONWEALTH ACT NUMBERED ONE, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT, AS AMENDED BY COMMONWEALTH ACT NUMBERED FIVE HUNDRED SIXTY-NINE.

Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:

SECTION 1. Subsection (c), section twenty-two, of Commonwealth Act Numbered One, otherwise known as "The National Defense Act," as amended by Commonwealth Act Numbered Five hundred sixty-nine, is further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 22. (c) Except as hereinafter authorized, all appointments of regular officers shall be in the grade of third lieutenant, from among applicants who at the time of appointment shall be not less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age. Priority in filling vacancies in the grade of third lieutenant will be given: first, to graduates of the Military Academy of the Philippines or of

the United States Military or Naval Academy; second, to graduates of senior military training units in schools and colleges; third, to enlisted men who at the time of appointment shall have served more than one year in the Army of the Philippines, and, fourth, to others: *Provided*, That original appointments in the Judge Advocate General's Service, the Medical Service and the Chaplain Service, shall be in the grade of first lieutenant from among applicants who, at the time of appointment, shall not be less than twenty-five nor more than thirty-five years of age, and, in addition, shall have engaged in the practice of law for at least five years, if appointment is to be made in the Judge Advocate General's Service; said grade being also given, upon the passage of this Act, to such officers of the said services whose present grade is lower than first lieutenant: *Provided, also*, That during the six years following the approval of this Act, the President is authorized to fill vacancies in any commissioned grade in the Army of the Philippines by appointment of officers of the Philippine Constabulary who are citizens of the Philippines and of such officers of the Philippine Scouts and of the Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, and of graduates of the United States Naval Academy, citizens of the Philippines, as have, prior to their appointment in the Army of the Philippines, legally and honorably severed their connection with the active elements of the Army of the United States, and of such others as may qualify through professional and military examination prescribed for the purpose: *Provided, further*, That the President may appoint professors and assistant professors in the Department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the Department of Engineering and the Department of Languages and Social Arts of the Military Academy without military rank with such compensation as he may prescribe, or in such commissioned grades of the regular force as he may determine; and in the latter case, he may thereafter promote them under such regulations as he may prescribe, such professors and assistant professors to be carried on in a separate roster apart from the general roster of the Army and in addition to the number of commissioned officers prescribed in subparagraph (d) of this section. No transfer of these professors with military rank to other branches of the Army will be permitted: *And provided, finally*, That an officer below field rank designated as chief of an arm or service, or Superintendent or Commandant of cadets in the Philippine Military Academy, may be promoted temporarily to the rank of major without vacating his permanent commission, such temporary rank being in addition to the authorized

strength of the Officer Corps prescribed in subparagraph (d) of this section."

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 11, 1941.

CINCHONA PLANTATIONS

B. No. 3110

[COMMONWEALTH ACT No. 646]

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CINCHONA PLANTATIONS IN PUBLIC FOREST LANDS.

Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:

SECTION 1. There is appropriated the sum of three hundred thousand pesos out of the Coconut Excise Tax Fund to be disbursed by the Director of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, for the establishment, cultivation, maintenance, and development of cinchona plantations in public forest lands; for the manufacture of cinchona barks into totaquina, quinine, and other derivatives; for the sale or disposition of cinchona products and other products of the plantations; and for such other expenses as may be deemed necessary for the proper carrying out of the purposes of this Act. Any unexpended balance of the funds herein appropriated at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert to the Philippine Treasury, but shall continue to be available for the purposes for which it was appropriated.

All income derived from the sale or disposition of barks, totaquina, quinine, and other derivatives from cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation shall constitute a revolving fund to be denominated "Cinchona Fund," which shall also be disbursed by the Director of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, for the same purposes as prescribed in this Act.

SEC. 2. The Director of Forestry shall submit to the Congress of the Philippines, through the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and the President of the Philippines, during the first ten days of its regular session every year a special report on the results of the work accomplished under this Act, specifying the location and area of cinchona plantations planted, the cost of the work, the income derived from the sale or disposition of cinchona barks and derivatives and other products of the plantations, and such other data as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the information of the Congress of the Philippines.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 11, 1941.

PRESIDENT HAPPY TO SIGN THIS ACT

I consider this bill one of the most important and far-reaching measures approved at this session by the National Assembly and I am very happy to have the opportunity of giving it my official sanction. I hope that all private corporations and enterprises employing women will follow the policy adopted by the Government in this law, and that it will not be necessary to pass any legislation compelling them to follow this very humane and essential social legislation. It should be borne in mind that the most important role of woman in the scheme of life is motherhood, and she should be given every possible protection and assistance, so that she may be in a position to adequately fulfill this sacred obligation to the human race.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

June 14, 1941

MATERNITY LEAVE

B. No. 3122

[COMMONWEALTH ACT No. 647]

AN ACT TO GRANT MATERNITY LEAVE TO MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE IN THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OR OF ANY OF ITS INSTRUMENTALITIES.

Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:

SECTION 1. Married women who are permanently or temporarily appointed in the service of the Government, or in any of its branches, subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities, including the corporations and enterprises owned or controlled by the Government, shall, in addition to the vacation and sick leave which they may enjoy now, be entitled in case of pregnancy to a maternity leave of sixty days subject to the following conditions:

(a) Permanent and regular employees who have rendered two or more years of continuous service, shall be entitled to maternity leave with full pay;

(b) Permanent and regular employees who have rendered less than two years of continuous service, shall be entitled to half pay; and

(c) Temporary employees shall be entitled to maternity leave without pay and shall be readmitted to the service at the end of their leave. No employee shall be refused readmission to the service on the ground of absence on account of maternity.

SEC. 2. The proper department head or chief of bureau or office shall, subject to the requirements of the public service, avoid the assignment of strenuous and fatiguing work to married women under their charge who are in a state of pregnancy.

SEC. 3. Any savings in the appropriation, allotment, or fund for salaries and wages, authorized for any fiscal year for the department of the government concerned, or for any of its branches, subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities, including corporations and enterprises owned or controlled by it, may be used for the temporary employment of substitute officers or employees to take the place of those who are granted maternity leave, if the duties of the latter cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the service, and the same cannot be assigned to, or distributed among, the other employees already in the service.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 14, 1941.

NATIONAL HOUSING

B. No. 648

[COMMONWEALTH ACT No. 648]

AN ACT CREATING THE NATIONAL HOUSING COMMISSION

Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:

SECTION 1. There is created a public corporation to be known as the National Housing Commission, which shall be a body corporate and politic in deed and in law and as such is endowed with the attribute of perpetual succession and possessed of the powers which pertain to public corporations, to be exercised in conformity with the provisions hereof. It shall have its central office in the City of Manila.

SEC. 2. The purposes for which the National Housing Commission is created are:

(a) The acquisition, development, improvement, construction, leasing and selling of lands and buildings or any interest therein in the cities and populous towns of the Philippines, with the object of providing decent housing for those who may be found unable otherwise to provide themselves therewith;

(b) The promotion of the physical, social, and economic betterment of the inhabitants of the cities and populous towns of the Philippines, by eliminating therefrom slums and dwelling places which are unhygienic or unsanitary and by providing homes at low cost to replace those which may be so eliminated; and

(c) The provision of community and institutional housing for destitute individuals and families and for paupers.

SEC. 3. The Commission shall have the power to adopt a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, and to prosecute and defend to final judgment and execution, in the exercise of its power herein granted.

SEC. 4. The National Housing Commission shall have the power to take, acquire, purchase, receive, and hold personal and real property by lease, purchase, expropriation, or otherwise, and to sell, mortgage, let, demise, convey, exchange, lend, and otherwise dispose of real and personal property, for cash, by installment contract, or otherwise, to solicit, receive and disburse loans and grants of money and property from the Government or from private individuals, to apply any profit or capital recoveries which might accrue from its operations for the purposes for which the Commission is created, to select after investigation the individuals and families which are to occupy or acquire lots and houses at the disposal of the Commission, to enter into or execute contracts as may be considered convenient and advantageous to the Commission, and for the purpose of carrying on its business and of attaining or furthering any of its objects, to perform any and all acts which a co-partnership or natural person is authorized to perform under the laws existing or which may be hereafter enacted, and to adopt or promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 5. The National Housing Commission shall exercise its corporate powers, perform its duties, and carry out its purposes through a Governing Council and its executive officers hereinafter specified and such additional officers, employees, and agents as may be authorized from time to time by the Governing Council, with the approval of the President. The Governing Council of the National Housing Commission shall consist of a chairman and four members to be appointed by the President of the Philippines, with the consent of the Commission on Appointments. The members of the Governing Council shall hold office for five years. When the members of the Governing Council first appointed hereunder shall have assumed office, the President shall designate in writing within thirty days of notifi-

cation of their assumption of office the members who are to serve one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, and their terms shall expire in accordance with such designation. Thereafter the person appointed to succeed a member of the Governing Council whose term of office shall have expired by reason of such designation shall continue to serve for the full five-year term, and except in the case of vacancies caused otherwise than by the expiry of the term, only one member shall be appointed to the Governing Council each year. In the event of a vacancy, the successor appointed to fill the same shall serve only the unexpired portion of the term of the member he succeeds.

Unless holding other office in the Government or a position with fixed compensation in any government corporation or instrumentality, the chairman of the Governing Council shall receive, for each meeting of the council which he attends, a *per diem* of thirty pesos, and each member shall receive a *per diem* of twenty pesos.

SEC. 6. The chairman shall preside over the meetings of the Governing Council and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by said Council. A vice-chairman may be designated by the President to act in case of the absence or disability of the chairman.

SEC. 7. The Governing Council shall, with the approval of the President of the Philippines, appoint and fix the salary of a manager, who shall be the chief executive officer of the National Housing Commission, and under the direction of the Governing Council shall be responsible for carrying out the orders, resolutions, ordinances, rules and regulations of the Council. The Council may suspend and, with the approval of the President, remove the Manager.

The Governing Council shall likewise appoint and fix the salaries of one or more assistant managers, a secretary, and treasurer, and define their powers and duties, or may assign to one person the duties of secretary and treasurer.

The Governing Council may adopt and publish such by-laws as it may deem convenient to regulate its procedure.

SEC. 8. The Governing Council shall fix the compensation of all other officers, employees, and agents of the National Housing Commission. The manager shall appoint them in accordance with the Civil Service Law and the Salary Law: *Provided, however,* That agents performing occasional services and handling commercial activities for the Commission, and not regularly employed, shall not be subject to the limitations nor entitled to the benefits applicable to the Civil Service.

SEC. 9. If the volume of work of the Commission shall require the assignment of one or more full-time representatives of the Auditor-General to serve with the National Housing Commission, the compensation of such representatives shall be paid by the Commission.

SEC. 10. The Solicitor-General shall be attorney for the National Housing Commission, and may designate or authorize any other law officer of the Government, including provincial fiscals and public defenders, to represent the Commission in matters requiring the services of an attorney-at-law.

SEC. 11. Whenever the National Housing Commission shall certify to the President of the Philippines that it is to the public interest to expropriate private lands in any city or populous town or adjacent thereto for the purpose of subdividing the same into small lots and leasing and selling the lots to individuals, the President may authorize the National Housing Commission to exercise the right of eminent domain. The National Housing Commission may enter into possession of the land sought to be expropriated immediately, upon deposit with the court of an equal amount to the assessed value of such land, as declared by the owner and approved by the city or provincial assessor, in accordance with the provisions of Commonwealth Act Numbered Five hundred thirty.

SEC. 12. In computing the cost of the lots to be leased or sold to individuals under the authority of the next preceding section, the following expenditures may be taken into account:

(a) Aggregate cost of acquisition of the land from the private owner, including expenses of the expropriation proceedings and appraisals.

(b) Cost of subdivision survey.

(c) Cost of development expenses for filling, construction of streets, curbs, and sidewalks, drainage, clearing, and other public works which enhance the value of the land.

(d) Cost of improvements acquired incidental to the acquisition of the land.

If the land acquired be of varying character or value, the aggregate cost of acquisition shall be distributed equitably by the Governing Council among the various sections or lots. The cost of areas set aside for streets, parks, community centers, and other public uses primarily for the benefit of the individual lots shall likewise be equitably allotted to the cost of the lots.

SEC. 13. Pending the sale to individuals of land ac-

quired by expropriation under authority hereof, the Commission may dispose of unsold lots by lease.

SEC. 14. The National Housing Commission is empowered to take title to, develop, administer, and dispose of by sale or lease any portion or portions of the public domain designated for residential use, pursuant to the provisions of sections seventy-one to eighty-two, inclusive, of the Public Land Act, and other applicable provisions of said Act.

SEC. 15. When the Commission shall have available and reasonable number of dwelling places under its control, it shall have the power from time to time, after due investigation, to declare a specified area a slum area, and to take measures to eliminate or improve unsatisfactory conditions obtaining in such slum area.

SEC. 16. The order of the Commission declaring a slum area must be by virtue of a finding of facts that the living conditions prevailing in the specified slum area are unhygienic or unsanitary to a degree which renders same a danger to the health and welfare of the inhabitants of such area and its environs, which finding of facts shall be recited in the order. The order shall specify the boundaries of the slum area by reference to known streets or public places, or by other notes and bounds, and shall have annexed thereto a plan clearly showing the location of the slum area. Said order shall be published twice in the Official Gazette for two consecutive weeks and copies thereof posted in four conspicuous places on or adjacent to the slum area, and at the municipal building of the city or municipality in which the slum area is situated. Copies of the order shall also be left at each dwelling house in the slum area and an effort made to serve copies on the owners of the land embraced in the slum area, but failure to leave or serve such copies shall not vitiate the proceedings hereunder. For a period of thirty days after such posting and publication, any party may object to the order declaring a slum area, and shall be given an opportunity within a period specified in the order to be heard by the Commission. The Commission may eliminate a portion of the slum area or otherwise modify its order as a result of objections presented, or refuse to reconsider its order. In the latter case, the person objecting may appeal from the order of the Commission to the President of the Philippines within ten days of the date of the Commission's decision, by filing his appeal with the Commission. The Commission shall forthwith transmit the appeal with its views to the President, whose decision thereon shall be final. An objection or appeal hereunder shall not stay the Commission from

proceeding under this Act with respect to the land or buildings of those not appealing.

SEC. 17. When an order declaring a slum area shall have become effective, the Commission shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the government of the city or municipality in which the slum is situated to adopt building and sanitary regulations with the same powers as such city or municipality might have with respect thereto; but such regulations shall in general follow the existing municipal ordinances if an adequate sanitary and building code or regulations be in force, and shall not be less exacting than those of the city or municipality concerned. In case of conflict, the President of the Philippines shall determine which regulation shall prevail.

SEC. 18. The Commission may declare its jurisdiction over a slum area terminated when in its opinion its purposes have been accomplished therein, but may subsequently declare such area or portion thereof a slum area should conditions again justify the same.

SEC. 19. The Commission shall exercise the following powers and authority over duly declared slum areas:

(a) To prohibit the owner or agent of a parcel of land to use, or to rent to, or permit its use by others, for any building which the Commission may declare to be unfit for use or habitation because of being unhygienic, unsanitary, dangerous to life or property, or of a type or character prohibited by the sanitary or building regulations of the Commission or of the city or municipality in which situated.

(b) To prohibit the owner or agent of a parcel of land to use, to rent to, or permit its use by others for more buildings or dwellings than permitted by ordinance or regulations, and to prohibit the owner or agent of a house abutting on a private alley to use, to rent to, or permit its use for a building, unless (1) the site is provided with adequate surface drainage by means of concrete, tile, metal or masonry canals, gutters, or pipes emptying into a public drain, estero, or other suitable body of water so as to prevent the accumulation and stagnation of water on the site or lot, and unless (2) each dwelling abuts upon a public street or alley or on a private alley having the minimum width hereinafter prescribed, so constructed and maintained with stone, gravel, cinders, bricks, cement, or other equally suitable material, that surface water will flow therefrom and that garbage collectors and others rendering public service may conveniently pass thereon. The minimum width for public and private streets and alleys for the purposes of this Act shall be three meters when the length thereof does not exceed thirty meters or the length

thereof between intersecting streets or alleys does not exceed fifty meters. In all other cases the minimum width shall be five meters.

(c) To cause any building deemed unfit for use or habitation for the causes stated in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section to be demolished at the cost and expense of the owner, unless the same be brought into conformity with the requirements of the Commission within a reasonable time, which shall be not less than fifteen days from the date of the order of the Commission declaring said building to be unfit.

(d) To defray the cost of demolition if the owner of the building fails or refuses to demolish the same or to bring it into such conformity in due time, or to defray the cost of such demolition from the value of any salvaged materials resulting from the demolition of the building.

(e) To pay to the owner of a building demolished by virtue of this section such an amount as the Commission may determine to be just but not exceeding the assessed value of the building, when in the opinion of the Commission such payment will be less expensive and will be more apt promptly to accomplish the purposes of this Act than the withholding of such payment, and may stipulate how such payment shall be applied to further the purposes of this Act, including the application to arrears in rental due to the owner of the land when the building is owned by a tenant, when the Commission is able to supply the dispossessed tenant with other housing suitable to his income and is satisfied that the owner of the land is fully cooperating in the Commission's program of slum clearance.

(f) When the owner or agent of a property or properties has been notified under this section to bring the same into conformity with the requirements of the Commission and fails or neglects to do so within the time stipulated in the order of the Commission, the Commission may in its discretion cause the work to be done which it deems necessary to bring the property or properties into conformity with the requirements of the Commission and the cost thereof, plus a surcharge of not to exceed ten *per centum* for overhead expense, shall be a lien against the property affected superior to all other liens except tax liens, and the Commission may proceed against the owner or against the property, or both simultaneously, to recover such cost and surcharge. The power of the Commission to bring a property into conformity with its requirements includes the power to repair or remodel existing structures when the

cost thereof does not exceed fifteen *per centum* of the assessed or reasonable market value, whichever is the lesser. Should the owner make a showing to the Commission that his failure or neglect to bring the property into conformity with the requirements of the Commission is due to his lack of means, the Commission may in its discretion authorize reimbursement of the cost and surcharge incurred by it hereunder over a period of years, with interest not exceeding six *per centum per annum*.

(g) Should any person do or refrain from doing any act or thing in violation of any municipal or city ordinance or order of the Commission, the Commission may apply to the court of first instance for an order enjoining the person against doing or ordering him to do the act or thing complained of, and if upon due hearing the court shall find the complaint of the Commission to be justified it shall issue and enforce the corresponding order, and in such case the sheriff or any officer of the Commission appointed by the court in lieu of the sheriff shall enforce such order of the court. In such cases the applicable provisions of the Rules of Court shall be availed of.

(h) Should the order of the Commission involve the filling of lowlands in the City of Manila, the owner of the land or the Commission may avail themselves of the provisions of Act Numbered Thirty-three hundred and fifty-two, as amended, known as the Lowland Improvement Act, and upon petition of the Commission, or at the request of the owner made within fifteen days after receipt of an order of the Commission requiring the filling of his land, the Mayor of Manila shall, if there be sufficient money available for expenditure in the fund created by said Act, condemn the land complained of and require that it be filled pursuant to said Act.

SEC. 20. The officers and employees of the Commission shall have the same right of entry into private premises and other police powers as officers and employees of the Bureau of Health, or of the health department of the City of Manila.

SEC. 21. Any person who shall fail or neglect to carry out the lawful orders of the Commission issued pursuant to section nineteen hereof, or who shall violate any sanitary or building regulation promulgated by the Commission shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not more than six hundred pesos, or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both.

SEC. 22. The National Housing Commission may appro-

priate available funds under its control for the use of the city, municipal, or municipal district government whenever the local revenues are deemed insufficient to maintain the standards of public services deemed appropriate for the accomplishment of the purposes of this Act within the areas controlled by the Commission. In the case of the lease of lots or houses in cities or towns which furnish suitable public services and assume the cost of maintaining streets and other public works, the Commission may include in the rental rate an amount equal to the real estate taxes which would accrue were the property privately owned and turn over the same to the local government concerned.

SEC. 23. The Commission shall commence its activities under this Act in the City of Manila and its environs, but shall promptly undertake technical investigations to determine the extent of slum conditions in other cities and populous towns of the Philippines and make an estimate of the cost of extending its activities thereto when funds and personnel are made available therefor. Report of the Commission's investigations and estimates shall forthwith be submitted to the President of the Philippines and to the Congress of the Philippines with his recommendations in the premises.

SEC. 24. There is appropriated out of any funds in the Philippine Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five million pesos in order to enable the National Housing Commission to accomplish its purposes and objects as set forth in this Act: *Provided*, That the sum herein appropriated shall not be paid to said Commission except upon order of the President of the Philippines, who may require that such payment be made in full or in installments, in his discretion. The unexpended and unobligated balances of the appropriations made in Act Numbered Forty-one hundred and eighty-four, as amended by Commonwealth Act Numbered Forty-three, are reverted to the general funds of the National Treasury.

SEC. 25. All moneys received or collected by the National Housing Commission from its operations shall accrue to, and form part of, its funds and be available for appropriation by said Commission.

SEC. 26. The corporate existence of the National Housing Commission shall commence upon the date when a majority of the members of the Governing Council shall have taken their oaths of office.

SEC. 27. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 16, 1941.

AGRICULTURAL FUND

B. No. 2265

[COMMONWEALTH ACT No. 649]

**AN ACT TO REDUCE THE CONTRIBUTION OF
PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES TO THE
AGRICULTURAL FUND.***Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:*

SECTION 1. Section one thousand eight hundred thirteen-H of the Administrative Code, as inserted by Commonwealth Act Numbered Eighty-five, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1813-H. *Agricultural fund—How created.*—Each municipality or municipal district shall annually set aside a sum of not less than three and not more than five *per centum* of its general fund, at the discretion of the provincial board and each provincial board shall set aside from its general fund a like sum which, together with the sums set aside by the municipalities and municipal districts under its jurisdiction, shall constitute a special fund to be known as 'Agricultural Fund.'"

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 16, 1941.

AIR MAIL CONTRACTS

B. No. 2273

[COMMONWEALTH ACT No. 650]

**AN ACT AMENDING SECTION ONE OF COMMON-
WEALTH ACT NUMBERED TWO HUNDRED AND
TWENTY-THREE AND APPROPRIATING THREE
HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS AS ADDITIONAL
FUND FOR THE AWARD OF INCREASED AIR
MAIL CONTRACTS.***Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:*

SECTION 1. Section one of Commonwealth Act Numbered Two hundred and twenty-three is amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The Secretary of Public Works and Communications, with the approval of the President of the Philippines, is authorized to enter, from time to time, into contracts for the transportation of mails by air between any points within the Philippines for periods not to exceed five years. The base rate of pay in awarding such contract shall in no case exceed one peso per airplane mile for transporting a mail load not to exceed three hundred

pounds. In fixing the base rate of pay, the passenger capacity of the planes carrying the mails should be taken into consideration. Payment for transportation shall be at the base rate fixed in the contract for the first three hundred pounds of mail, or fraction thereof, plus one-tenth of such base rate for each additional one hundred pounds of mail or fraction thereof, computed at the end of each calendar month on the basis of the average mail load carried by mile over the route during such months.

SEC. 2. There is appropriated out of any funds in the Philippine Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred thousand pesos as additional fund for the extension of air routes and for the increase in base rate of the air mail contracts: *Provided*, That in subsequent years the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand pesos shall be included in the Appropriation Act. The unexpended balance at the end of such year shall revert to the unappropriated general funds in the Philippine Treasury.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 16, 1941.

FUNDS FOR IMPROVEMENTS

B. No. 2859

[COMMONWEALTH ACT No. 651]

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE PROVINCE OF RIZAL AND TWELVE MUNICIPALITIES THEREOF TO ISSUE BONDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVID- ING FUNDS FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:

SECTION 1. The Province of Rizal and the municipalities thereof, hereinafter named, are authorized to negotiate a loan to be used for the construction of school buildings, including the acquisition of sites therefor, and other permanent improvements in the sum hereinafter set forth:

Province of Rizal: For the repair of the provincial jail, construction of high school buildings, and other permanent public improvements—₱297,000;

Municipality of Pasay: For the acquisition of school sites and playgrounds, construction of school buildings, drainage systems, and other permanent public improvements—₱200,000;

Municipality of San Juan: For the acquisition of school sites and playgrounds, construction of an additional to the *presidencia* building, drainage systems, and other permanent public improvements—₱70,000;

Municipality of Caloocan: For the acquisition of school sites, construction of school buildings, drainage systems, and other permanent public improvements—₱85,000;

Municipality of Malabon: For the acquisition of school sites and construction of permanent public improvements—₱40,000;

Municipality of Pasig: For the acquisition of school sites, repair of the *presidencia* building, and construction of other permanent public improvements—₱85,000;

Municipality of Parañaque: For the acquisition of school sites and construction of other permanent public improvements—₱40,000;

Municipality of Marikina: For the acquisition of town center sites and construction of other permanent public improvements—₱50,000;

Municipality of Mandaluyong: For the acquisition of *presidencia* and school sites and construction of the *presidencia* building—₱45,000;

Municipality of Makati: For the acquisition of school sites and playground and construction of other permanent public improvements—₱60,000;

Municipality of Antipolo: For the construction of permanent public improvements—₱10,000;

Municipality of Binangonan: For the construction of permanent public improvements—₱8,000; and

Municipality of Tanay: For the construction of permanent public improvements—₱10,000.

All the foregoing make a total sum of one million pesos.

At the request of and as per resolutions duly approved by the Provincial Board of Rizal and the municipal councils of the municipalities of Pasay, San Juan, Caloocan, Malabon, Pasig, Parañaque, Marikina, Mandaluyong, Makati, Antipolo, Binangonan, and Tanay, and on the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, the necessary bonds for said loan shall be issued by the President of the Philippines, who is authorized to issue the same in the name and behalf of said province and municipalities. The bonds so authorized shall be in convenient denominations, in registered form, and shall be registered and transferable and payable in the office of the Treasurer of the Philippines in Manila. They shall have the same date, bear interest at the same rate, and be payable at the same time as the bonds of the Commonwealth of the Philippines authorized to be issued in section three of this Act. The interest rate on said bonds shall not be in excess of five *per centum per annum*.

SEC. 2. The President of the Philippines is further authorized to convey and transfer said bonds to the Commonwealth of the Philippines for a consideration, charging the

same to the net proceeds of the sale of bonds of the Commonwealth of the Philippines issued in an equivalent amount, as provided in section three of this Act, and to deposit the proceeds of said conveyance with the Treasurer of the Philippines. The proceeds of the conveyance to the National Government of said bonds shall be credited by the Treasurer of the Philippines to the "Public Works Bond Fund, Province of Rizal and municipalities of Pasay, San Juan del Monte, Caloocan, Malabon, Pasig, Parañaque, Marikina, Mandaluyong, Makati, Antipolo, Binangonan, and Tanay," and be withdrawn only for the purpose set forth in this Act, by order of the Secretary of Finance.

SEC. 3. The President of the Philippines is authorized to issue in the name and behalf of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, bonds to the amount of one million pesos for a term of thirty years secured by the bonds of the Province of Rizal and the municipalities of Pasay, San Juan del Monte, Caloocan, Malabon, Pasig, Parañaque, Marikina, Mandaluyong, Makati, Antipolo, Binangonan, and Tanay herein authorized and conveyed and transferred to the National Government as provided in sections one and two of this Act. The President of the Philippines shall determine the form of the National Government Bonds, the date of issue thereof, and the rates and dates of payment of the interest thereon, which rate shall not be in excess of five *per centum per annum*. The National Government bonds may be coupon bonds or registered bonds, in the discretion of the President of the Philippines, and shall be registered in the Treasury of the Philippines, where the principal and interest shall be payable in Philippine currency or its equivalent in the United States currency, in the discretion of the Secretary of Finance. The President of the Philippines is further authorized to sell said National Government bonds in the Philippines, only at public auction through the Treasurer of the Philippines, upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment are most favorable to the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and he shall deposit the proceeds of the sale thereof with the Treasurer of the Philippines, to the credit of the National Treasury.

SEC. 4. The proceeds of the sale of the National Government bonds authorized to be issued by this Act are appropriated for the payment of the bonds issued by the Province of Rizal and the municipalities of Pasay, San Juan del Monte, Caloocan, Malabon, Pasig, Parañaque, Marikina, Mandaluyong, Makati, Antipolo, Binangonan, and Tanay, and conveyed and transferred as security for the National

Government bonds above-mentioned, in accordance with sections one and two of this Act.

SEC. 5. The National Government and provincial and municipal bonds authorized to be issued shall be exempt from taxation by the Commonwealth of the Philippines or of any political or municipal subdivision thereof, and subject to the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four, otherwise known as the Tydings-McDuffie Law, which facts shall be stated upon their face.

SEC. 6. A sinking fund is created for the payment of the National Government bonds issued under the provisions of this Act, in such a manner that the total amount thereof at each annual due date of the bonds issued shall be equal to the total of an annuity of nineteen hundred and thirty-seven pesos and thirteen centavos for each one hundred thousand pesos of bonds outstanding, accrued at the rate of interest of three and one-half *per centum per annum*. Said fund shall be under the custody of the Treasurer of the Philippines who shall invest the same, in such manner as the Secretary of Finance may approve, in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Three thousand and fourteen which governs the investment of sinking funds, shall charge all the expenses of such investment to said sinking funds, and shall credit to the same the interest on investment and other income belonging to it.

SEC. 7. A standing annual appropriation is made out of any general funds in the National Treasury of such sum as may be necessary to provide for the sinking fund created in section six and for the interest on the National Government bonds issued by virtue of this Act. A further appropriation is made out of the general funds in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated, of a sufficient sum to cover the expenses of the issue and sale of the National Government and provincial and municipal bonds authorized by this Act. The National Government shall be reimbursed by the Province of Rizal and the municipalities of Pasay, San Juan del Monte, Caloocan, Malabon, Pasig, Parañaque, Marikina, Mandaluyong, Makati, Antipolo, Binangonan, and Tanay for the sums so disbursed by it for the sinking fund, interest, and expenses of the issue and sale of the bonds, within thirty days after the payment of said expenses by the National Government out of the general fund of the province and municipalities. In case the Provincial Board of Rizal and municipal councils of the above-mentioned municipalities shall fail to make such

reimbursement, the Collector of Internal Revenue and the provincial treasurer of Rizal and municipal treasurers of said municipalities are authorized and directed, to withhold from the revenue of the said province and municipalities that may come into their possession an amount sufficient to make the reimbursement or any reimbursement above provided, and shall deposit said sum with the Treasurer of the Philippines, to the credit of the general fund of the National Government.

SEC. 8. The Director of Public Works shall have supervision of all work to be done and improvements to be made under the provisions of this Act, which works shall be begun as soon as the Treasurer of the Philippines shall certify that the funds herein provided for are available.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 16, 1941.

PUBLIC MOTOR VEHICLES

B. No. 2174

[COMMONWEALTH ACT No. 652]

AN ACT TO AMEND SUBSECTIONS (c) AND (d) OF SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE TWO, CHAPTER TWO, OF ACT NUMBERED THIRTY-NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO, AS AMENDED.

Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:

SECTION 1. Subsections (c) and (d) of section eight, article two, chapter two, of Act Numbered Thirty-nine hundred and ninety-two, as amended, are further amended to read as follows:

"(c) Private motor trucks, including the trucks of customs brokers or customs agents when used in or about any port and its adjoining municipalities, passenger busses and trailers with pneumatic rubber tires, the sum of four pesos per hundred kilograms of maximum allowable gross weight or fraction thereof.

"(d) Private motor trucks, including the trucks of customs brokers or customs agents when used in or about any port and its adjoining municipalities, passenger busses and trailers with solid rubber tires or with part solid and part pneumatic rubber tires, the sum of five pesos per hundred kilograms of maximum allowable gross weight or fraction thereof."

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 19, 1941.

ALIEN REGISTRATION

B. No. 2759

[COMMONWEALTH ACT No. 653]

AN ACT TO REQUIRE THE REGISTRATION AND FINGERPRINTING OF ALIENS

Be it enacted by the National Assembly of the Philippines:

SECTION 1. Aliens residing in the Philippines shall, within thirty days after the approval of this Act, apply for registration and fingerprinting, in the case of those residing in the City of Manila, at the Bureau of Immigration, and in the case of those residing in other localities, at the offices of the city or municipal treasurers, or at any other office designated by the President.

Aliens entering the Philippines shall, in the case of those entering at the port of Manila, be registered and fingerprinted at the Bureau of Immigration, and in the case of those entering at other ports, at the office of the immigration inspectors at the port at which the aliens have landed.

The parent or legal guardian of an alien who is less than fourteen years of age, shall have the duty of registering such alien: *Provided*, That whenever any such alien attains his fourteenth birthday in the Philippines he shall, within fifteen days thereafter, apply in person for registration and fingerprinting.

No accredited official of a foreign government recognized by the United States, or member of his official staff and family, or citizen of the United States, shall be required to be registered or fingerprinted.

SEC. 2. The Commissioner of Immigration, with the approval of the Department Head, is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act, including the registration and fingerprinting of alien seamen, aliens confined in institutions in the Philippines, aliens under orders of deportation, and aliens of any other class not lawfully admitted into the Philippines for permanent residence, and from time to time, always with the approval of the Department Head, to amend such rules and regulations.

All registration and fingerprinting records of every alien shall be forwarded for file and record to the Bureau of Immigration.

SEC. 3. The Commissioner of Immigration shall prepare forms for the registration and fingerprinting of aliens under this Act. Such forms shall contain the name, age, date and place of birth, citizenship, civil status, and if

married, name of spouse, number, and age of children, if any, of the alien, his residence both permanent and temporary, occupation, particulars of the date and place of entry of such alien into the Philippines, activities in which he has been and intends to engage, the length of time he expects to remain in the Philippines, his criminal record, if any, and such additional matters as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Immigration. The forms shall also call for presentation of passport size photographs of the alien to be registered, one of which shall be attached to his registration and fingerprint record, to be forwarded to the Bureau of Immigration, one to be retained for the records of the official before whom registration is effected, and one to his certificate of registration as hereinafter provided.

Every person required to apply for the registration of himself or another shall submit under oath the information required for such registration. Any person authorized to register aliens is empowered to administer oaths for such purpose.

SEC. 4. Every alien to be registered, except those less than fourteen years of age, shall pay ten pesos as registration fees. As evidence of such registration, a certificate shall be issued which shall contain the name, age, date and place of birth, civil status, local residence, occupation and photograph and fingerprint of the alien, and such other data with respect to him, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Immigration.

SEC. 5. Any alien registered shall notify the corresponding official charged with his registration in writing of any change of residence and new address, twenty-four hours before such change. In the case of an alien for whom a parent or legal guardian is required to apply for registration, the notices required by this section shall be given by such parent or legal guardian.

SEC. 6. Any alien required to apply for registration and to be fingerprinted who fails or refuses to make such application or to be fingerprinted, and any parent or legal guardian required to apply for the registration of any alien who fails or refuses to file application for the registration of such alien shall be fined not to exceed five thousand pesos or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Any alien, or any parent or legal guardian of any alien, who fails to give the written notice required by section five of this Act shall be fined not to exceed one thousand pesos or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

Any alien, or any parent or legal guardian of any alien,

who files an application for registration containing statements known by him to be false, or who procures or attempts to procure registration of himself or another person through fraud, or who utilizes a registration certificate other than his own, shall be fined not to exceed five thousand pesos, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and any alien so convicted within five years after entry into the Philippines shall be deported upon order of the President.

SEC. 7. Every alien subject to the provisions of this Act shall, on demand of any immigration official, or a member of the Philippine Constabulary, police, or other peace officer, exhibit his certificate of registration. In the case of an alien for whom a parent or legal guardian has applied for the registration of such alien, the exhibition of the certificate herein required, shall be made by such parent or legal guardian. Every alien, or parent or legal guardian of such alien, violating this section shall be fined not to exceed two hundred pesos, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

SEC. 8. Any alien registered under this Act about to depart from the Philippines shall surrender his certificate of registration to the official charged with his registration at least twenty-four hours before his departure. Upon surrendering said certificate said alien shall be issued a clearance certificate showing that he has ceased to be resident of the Philippines, unless the alien is duly provided with a reentry permit issued by the Commissioner of Immigration in accordance with the provisions of the Immigration Law.

SEC. 9. If an alien registered under this Act who is without alien clearance certificate prescribed in the next preceding section is accepted as passenger in any vessel departing from the Philippines, the master, agent, owner, or consignee of said vessel shall be subject to an administrative fine of not more than one thousand pesos. The Collector of Customs shall collect such fine and may enforce its payment against the vessel in the same manner as fines are collected and enforced against vessels under the Customs Law.

SEC. 10. Every alien subject to the provisions of this Act shall, within the first sixty days of every calendar year, report in person to the Bureau of Immigration, if residing in the City of Manila, or to the office of the respective city or municipal treasurer, if residing in another locality. The official in charge shall thereupon make a proper notation to that effect on the registration certificate, to which notation a fifty-centavo documentary stamp furnished by

the alien shall be affixed. The parent or legal guardian of an alien who is less than fourteen years of age, shall have the duty of reporting for such alien: *Provided*, That whenever any such alien attains his fourteenth birthday in the Philippines, he shall thereafter report in person and furnish the required fifty-centavo documentary stamp once a year within the period and at the place above designated.

Failure to make the report herein required shall cause the cancellation of the corresponding registration certificate.

SEC. 11. In case of emergency, the President may assign all or any of the functions connected with the registration and fingerprinting of aliens required under this Act to any office or officer he may designate.

SEC. 12. There is appropriated, out of any funds in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which shall be disbursed by the Commissioner of Immigration, with the approval of the President, for the payment of salaries, and wages of such temporary employees as may be necessary, and for sundry and incidental expenses to be incurred for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 13. This Act may be cited as the "Philippine Alien Registration Act of 1941."

SEC. 14. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 21, 1941.

Revised Administrative Code of the Philippines

(REVISED UP TO AUGUST 29, 1940)

This second revision contains as Appendices the Assessment Law, the Election Law, and the National Internal Revenue Code.

	At the Bureau of Printing	By mail
Paper cover	P2.00	P2.50
Cloth binding	3.00	3.50
Leather binding	3.50	4.00

CITY OF MANILA

[ORDINANCE No. 2883]

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SUBSECTION (q) UNDER THE HEADING "MISCELLANEOUS" OF SECTION ONE HUNDRED FIVE OF ORDINANCE NUMBERED ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED, KNOWN AS "THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF MANILA," AS AMENDED.

Be it ordained by the Municipal Board of the City of Manila, that:

SECTION 1. Subsection (q) under the heading "Miscellaneous" of section one hundred five of Ordinance Numbered One thousand six hundred, known as the "Revised Ordinances of the City of Manila," as amended by Ordinance Numbered One thousand seven hundred ninety-two, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"(q) For the erection or placing of any sign or billboard, per square meter, measured in frame..... ₱2.00

"*Provided*, That no permit shall be issued to any funeral parlor for the erection or placing of any sign or billboard having more than sixteen inches in length by six inches in width: *Provided, further*, That the minimum charge for the erection of any sign or billboard shall not be less than two pesos: *And provided, finally*, That in the case of importers, manufacturers, or distributors advertising their own products by installing or erecting one hundred or more unframed display signs per year on the outside parts of buildings or structures within which their products are stored, manufactured, or sold, said importers, manufacturers, or distributors upon approval and previous permit issued by the office of the city engineer and the payment in advance of the fees as mentioned herein below, may install said signs in accordance with the following building permit fees:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. From 100 to 250 display signs..... | ₱105.00 |
| 2. From 251 to 500 display signs..... | 250.00 |
| 3. From 501 to 750 display signs..... | 350.00 |
| 4. Over 750 | 500.00 |

Provided, That this tariff shall not be applied to unframed display signs exceeding forty square feet of

display surface: *And provided, finally,* That should the number of the signs installed exceed the number corresponding to the fees paid in advance, the fees corresponding to the number in excess shall be paid independently of the original fees paid and in accordance with the tariff hereinabove."

SEC. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect on its approval.

Approved, July 1, 1941.

[ORDINANCE No. 2884]

AN ORDINANCE REPEALING ORDINANCE NUMBERED TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED EIGHTY-NINE COMPELLING THE VENDORS IN THE PUBLIC MARKETS OF THE CITY OF MANILA TO PUT A FIXED PRICE ON THE PRODUCTS AND MERCHANDISE WHICH THEY SELL, AND PRESCRIBING PENALTIES FOR ITS VIOLATION.

Be it ordained by the Municipal Board of the City of Manila, that:

SECTION 1. Ordinance Numbered Two thousand seven hundred eighty-nine, compelling the vendors in the public markets of the City of Manila to put a fixed price on the products and merchandise which they sell, and prescribing penalties for its violation, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect on its approval.

Approved, July 7, 1941.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT

[No. 47032. Junio 6, 1941]

EL PUEBLO DE FILIPINAS, querellante y apelado, *contra* JOSÉ MIRANDA, JR. Y OTROS, acusados y apelantes.

DERECHO PENAL Y PROCEDIMIENTO CRIMINAL; ASESINATO; FALTA DE PRUEBA DEL MOTIVO NO ES FATAL.—La falta de prueba del motivo no es fatal para la acusación; no es esencial la prueba sobre este respecto, si las aducidas en la causa demuestran que el delito se ha cometido; y en segundo lugar, hay un detalle—diríamos mejor—un hecho que parece haberse perdido de vista por la defensa, y es el de que en aquella noche, y antes del suceso, el acusado J. M., jr., y su coacusado G. G. estuvieron bebiendo *whiskey* con soda, en el mercado público de Isabela. Es de conocimiento común que las bebidas alcohólicas han sido, en no pocas ocasiones, causa de crímenes.

APELACIÓN contra una sentencia del Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Negros Occidental. Rodas, J.

Los hechos aparecen relacionados en la decisión del Tribunal.

D. José M. Luison y D. Vito F. Miranda en representación de los apelantes.

El Procurador General Interino Sr. Ibáñez y el Procurador Sr. Argüelles en representación del Gobierno.

HORRILLEN, M.:

José Miranda, jr., Nestor Miranda, Romeo Miranda y Gregorio Gebela fueron procesados en el Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Negros Occidental por el delito de asesinato, cometido, según se alega en la querella, en la persona de Jesús Saldúa, en la noche del 12 de abril de 1939, en el municipio de Isabela de la mencionada provincia de Negros Occidental. Habiendo sido enjuiciados por dicho delito, el Tribunal *a quo*, después de oídas las pruebas tanto de la acusación como de la defensa, les condenó a sufrir cada uno de ellos la pena de cadena perpetua, a indemnizar, mancomunada y solidariamente, a los herederos del occiso con la suma de ₱2,000, y a pagar las costas.

No satisfechos de la sentencia, interpusieron apelación contra ella para ante el Tribunal de Apelaciones, el cual elevó la causa a esta Instancia, por ser de la jurisdicción de este alto Tribunal su conocimiento y fallo.

La defensa señala en su alegato seis errores cometidos, según ella, por el Tribunal sentenciador, a saber:

"1. The lower court erred in admitting and giving weight or credit to Exhibits C, D, E and F of the prosecution.

"2. The lower court erred in not giving due weight and credit to the evidence presented by the defense on the mere fact that the testimony of the accused-appellants in open court differ altogether from their written statements (Exhibits C, D, E and F) before the Chief of Police.

"3. The lower court erred in holding that since the testimony of the witnesses for the defense cannot be believed, the version adduced by the prosecution as to the facts which led to the murder must be true, thereby giving undue credit and greater weight to the contradictory, exaggerated, unnatural and highly improbable declarations of the principal witnesses for the government.

"4. The lower court erred in following the theory of the prosecution that the herein accused-appellants conspired or acted in concert against the life of the deceased Jesus Saldúa, instead of finding that Nestor Miranda is the person who stabbed the deceased and Jose Miranda, jr., Romeo Miranda and Gregorio Gabilla had no participation whatever in the killing in question.

"5. The lower court erred in not holding that Nestor Miranda made the fatal thrust on the side of Jesus Saldúa in legitimate defense of his person and that of his brother, Jose Miranda, jr.

"6. The lower court erred in not acquitting the accused-appellants of the crime charged on reasonable doubt."

De los cuales errores se desprende que las cuestiones planteadas ante Nos son puramente de hecho.

No existe cuestión alguna entre la acusación y la defensa sobre que Jesús Saldúa fué herido en la noche del 12 de abril de 1939, en el municipio de Isabela, Negros Occidental; que, como consecuencia de dicha herida falleció en el hospital de Bacolod dos días después. Quién o quiénes le infirieron dicha herida, es la cuestión de hecho que debe resolverse.

Según los testigos de la acusación, Agapito Seranillo y Raymundo Entera, el occiso se hallaba, en compañía de un muchacho, en la tienda de "sari-sari" del primero. El muchacho estaba tocando el instrumento llamado "ukelele". El acusado Romeo Miranda llegó al lugar, y pidió al muchacho que cantara. Éste contestó que no sabía cantar. Romeo insistió en que lo hiciera; pero como no acababa de hacerlo, Romeo, levantando en alto el caborata (black-jack) que llevaba, le dijo que si no cantaba le pegaría con dicho objeto; y lo hubiera hecho a no haber sido por la intervención oportuna de Seranillo. Éste, que tenía un pedazo de madera en la mano, fué preguntado por Romeo por qué tenía dicho pedazo de madera, a lo que aquél contestó diciendo que no lo tenía para él (Romeo) y sí sola-

mente para sostener la caja sobre la cual ponía los recipientes de tuba. En este momento, José Miranda, jr. y Nestor Miranda, hermanos de Romeo, y Gregorio Gebela, un amigo de ellos, llegaron. José preguntó a Seranillo qué era lo que pasaba. Éste contestó informándole de lo que había pasado. José, entonces, aconsejó a Romeo que no cometiera ningún abuso, porque Seranillo era un buen hombre y debía ser tratado como un hermano. Romeo trató de acercarse al mencionado muchacho. José, al notarlo, dijo: "Si no me obedeces, te castigaré." José empujó a Romeo, marchándose después del lugar en compañía de sus hermanos, Romeo y Nestor, y Gregorio Gebela. Como unos 15 minutos después, José volvió al lugar y, dirigiéndose a Jesús Saldúa que, en aquel momento se levantaba de la silla en donde se hallaba sentado, le dijo a éste: "parece que tu te estabas preparando cuando me viste venir", a lo que Saldúa contestó negativamente, añadiendo, además, que él se disponía sólo a volver a su casa. José entonces replicó: "este hombre (dirigiéndose a Saldúa) parece que no me conoce", y fué en este instante cuando Romeo, Nestor y Gregorio aparecieron, otra vez, en el sitio. Nestor, sin articular palabra alguna, sujetó a Jesús Saldúa por el brazo izquierdo, mientras Romeo, a su vez, le sujetaba el derecho, y Gregorio le abrazaba dándole al propio tiempo un puñetazo en la espalda. Al ver José a Saldúa así sujeto, arrancó de su cinto un cuchillo de cocina y con él le hirió en el costado izquierdo. Saldúa, viéndose en aquella forma atacado, forcejeó para desasirse de los acusados; habiéndolo conseguido, se escapó, y mientras lo hacía recibió un pinchazo con una barra de hierro del diámetro de un dedo. Los acusados, excepto José, que cayó al suelo al tratar de impedir la huida de Saldúa, le persiguieron a éste. Momentos después, Saldúa fué hallado detrás de un camarín, en estado muy grave. Tales son, sustancialmente, los hechos que hallamos probados en la causa.

La defensa de los acusados consiste en que, en la noche de autos, éstos fueron al mercado público del mencionado municipio de Isabela, atraídos por el tumulto que produjera una riña dentro de dicho mercado, y allí Nestor vió que su hermano José era objeto de maltrato por parte de Saldúa, a quien advirtió que no siguiera maltratando a su hermano; pero Saldúa, a pesar de la advertencia, continuaba agrediendo a José, y le golpeó a él (Nestor) con un bastón, por lo que Nestor hubo de defenderse, hiriendo a Saldúa con un cuchillo de caza. Para sustanciar esta alegación, declararon el testigo Generoso López y los mismos acusados. El Tribunal sentenciador, al ponderar las pruebas aducidas

durante el juicio, dió más valor y crédito al testimonio de los testigos de la acusación que al de los de la defensa, y, al obrar así, procedió, a nuestro juicio, con acierto. Primero, porque los testigos de la acusación no están emparentados con el occiso; ni tenían ningún interés en el resultado de la causa; segundo, porque es un hecho, también probado, que el occiso, antes de morir, y consciente de la gravedad de su estado, hizo la siguiente declaración:

"Q. What was the cause?

"A. Nothing; I was standing at the selling place of Tontong Seranillo, a man got angry because I was looking at him, and one man said 'what are you looking for?' I answered, 'Nothing'. They went away and a little later came back. It was then that they struck me. When they struck me, I ran immediately and instantly they followed me with a stab and I was hit on the left side."

y tercero, porque las declaraciones prestadas por los acusados durante el juicio, no son congruentes, por no decir contradictorias, con las hechas por ellos, libre y voluntariamente, ante el jefe de policía del reterido municipio de Isabela al día siguiente de la ocurrencia. En éstas ninguno de ellos, ni Nestor mismo, que asume toda la responsabilidad del hecho delictivo, dijo que fué él (Nestor) quien hirió a Saldúa en la noche de autos. Todo lo que declaró fué que, cuando llegó al mercado público encontró allí a su hermano José, ya herido y sangrando; nada mencionó, siquiera indirectamente, respecto del maltrato de su hermano por Saldúa (Exhíbit D). Aceptada la veracidad de las declaraciones de los testigos de la acusación, la siguiente cuestión que se nos ofrece es la de si hubo o no conspiración entre los acusados.

Como consta probado, los tres hermanos Miranda y su coacusado Gregorio Gebela salieron juntos del lugar del suceso inmediatamente después del incidente en que Romeo quiso obligar al muchacho, compañero del occiso, a cantar, volviendo a dicho sitio unos 15 minutos más tarde, también juntos, y juntos Nestor, Romeo y Gebela sujetaron al occiso, el cual, estando así indefenso, fué agredido por José con un cuchillo de cocina. Todo esto, a nuestro juicio, indica claramente que los acusados obraron de común acuerdo, movidos por el común propósito de atacar al occiso en la ocasión de autos.

En cuanto a la alegación de falta de motivo por parte de los acusados para acometer al occiso, en primer lugar, este Tribunal ha declarado en repetidas decisiones que la falta de prueba del motivo no es fatal para la acusación; no es esencial la prueba sobre este respecto, si las aducidas en la causa demuestran que el delito se ha cometido; y

en segundo lugar, hay un detalle—diríamos mejor—un hecho que parece haberse perdido de vista por la defensa, y es el de que en aquella noche, y antes del suceso, el acusado José Miranda, jr. y su coacusado Gregorio Gebela estuvieron bebiendo *whiskey* con soda, en el mercado público de Isabela. Es de conocimiento común que las bebidas alcohólicas han sido, en no pocas ocasiones, causa de crímenes.

En vista de todo lo expuesto, fallamos que procede confirmar y confirmamos en todas sus partes la sentencia objeto de alzada, con las costas en ambas instancias a cargo de los apelantes. Así se ordena.

Avanceña, Pres., Díaz, Laurel, y Morán, MM., están conformes.

Se confirma la sentencia.

[No. 47454. Junio 6, 1941]

ADRIANO TRINIDAD, recurrente, *contra* ANDRÉS S. SIOCHI, Juez de Paz de Mandaluyong, Rizal, Y OTRO, recurridos.

DERECHO PENAL Y PROCEDIMIENTO CRIMINAL; "JEOPARDY"; DÓNDE DEBE SUSCITARSE; CERTIORARI.—La doctrina de *jeopardy*, sienta que, siendo esta defensa una excepción, la misma debe ser alegada en su tiempo oportuno por quien la invoca, y debe ser probada además, por él, para tener derecho a sus beneficios. Así se resolvió en las causas de Estados Unidos *contra* Clavería (29 Jur. Fil., 556); Pueblo *contra* Cabero (61 Jur. Fil., 127); y otras. El tiempo oportuno para proponer dicha excepción es cuando el juicio tiene lugar; y el trámite que hay que seguir para ello es el que tiene prescrito el artículo 1 de la Regla 113 de los nuevos Reglamentos. No son los tribunales de apelación a quienes hay que presentar dicha excepción por primera vez; debe presentarse al tribunal que conozca de la causa, mientras esté conociendo de la misma. (Arts. 1 y 10, Regla 113.) No habiendo procedido el recurrente siguiendo este trámite y lo dicho en las citadas causas de Clavería y Cabero (*supra*), es de concluir que el remedio que solicita en este proceso es prematuro. Al Juez recurrido no se le ha dado oportunidad hasta ahora para considerar si la defensa de *jeopardy* que ahora invoca el recurrente, es viable y debe prosperar. Debe dársele esa oportunidad, porque es dicho recurrido quien en primera instancia puede y debe resolver la cuestión. Además, siendo el remedio de *certiorari*, especial, por su misma naturaleza, no puede echarse mano de él, siempre que se quiera, sino solamente en los casos en que no haya ya ningún otro remedio ordinario previsto por la ley; y en el caso del recurrente, había el de apelación.

JUICIO ORIGINAL en el Tribunal Supremo. *Certiorari*.

Los hechos aparecen relacionados en la decisión del Tribunal.

D. Raquiza y Hernando en representación del recurrente.

D. Pedro R. Arteche y el Juez recurrido en representación del último.

El Procurador General Sr. Ozaeta como amicus curiæ.

DÍAZ, M.:

Se cuestiona en el presente proceso de *certiorari* la validez de las órdenes del recurrido como Juez de Paz de Mandaluyong de la Provincia de Rizal, de fechas 16 de febrero y 26 de marzo de 1940, diciendo el recurrente que las dictó dicho recurrido, sin tener autoridad para ello y abusando de su discreción.

Los hechos que deben tenerse en cuenta sobre los cuales no hay controversia alguna entre el recurrente y el recurrido, brevemente expuestos, son estos:

El recurrente fué acusado de lesiones el 10 de enero de 1940 en la causa criminal No. 2020 del Juzgado de Paz de Mandaluyong, Rizal, del cual era Juez el recurrido, como sigue siéndolo hasta hoy, siendo denunciante como ofendido el otro recurrido Pablo Mabulay. Se fijó el 15 de febrero de 1940 a las 2 de su tarde, para la vista de la causa; y media hora después se llamó a vista para dicho fin. Comparecieron en el acto con sus respectivos testigos, el denunciante y el acusado, y leída que le fué a éste la denuncia que encabezó la causa, dijo no ser culpable del delito de que se le acusaba. Acto seguido, el denunciante, hoy recurrido Pablo Mabulay, pidió al Juez recurrido que, habiéndose enterado solamente por pura casualidad, al mediodía de aquel mismo día, de que la vista tendría lugar en aquella tarde, y por tanto no pudo comunicarse con el abogado a quien había contratado expresamente para prestarle sus servicios en el juicio, tuviese a bien posponer dicho acto hasta otra fecha. A esta petición de él, se opuso el abogado del acusado, hoy recurrente, insistiendo en el derecho de éste de ser juzgado prontamente. En vista de esta oposición, el Juez recurrido ordenó el sobreseimiento de la causa.

Demostrado sin embargo, más tarde, mediante una moción que el abogado del denunciante presentó en la misma fecha, a satisfacción del recurrido, que el abogado contratado por el denunciante, Sr. Pedro Arteche, no fué debidamente notificado de la vista de la causa y que tampoco lo fué dicho denunciante; y convencido además, después de habersele llamado la atención a las disposiciones del artículo 107 de la Orden General No. 58 que declara ser un derecho de todo denunciante el comparecer en persona o por medio de abogado en cualquier estado del juicio, para defender sus

derechos, que el denunciante y hoy recurrido Pablo Mabulay tenía tal derecho, dejó sin efecto la orden de sobreseimiento, y ordenó que la causa fuese de nuevo llamada a vista el 29 de febrero de 1940, a las 2 de la tarde, para el juicio correspondiente. Contra esta orden se excepcionó el recurrente como acusado en la citada causa, y pidió que la misma fuese reconsiderada; pero, el Juzgado le denegó la petición, manteniendo así su orden de 16 de febrero de 1940.

Las órdenes impugnadas son la que ordena la reposición de la causa y la celebración de la vista de la misma el 29 de febrero de 1940, y la que deniega la moción para reconsiderar dicha orden, presentada por el recurrente.

La contención del recurrente de que el Juez recurrido carecía de autoridad y obró con abuso de discreción al ordenar la reposición de la causa, para volver a enjuiciar al recurrente, por el delito de que fué acusado, pretende fundarla en la doctrina de *jeopardy*.

Pero, la doctrina de *jeopardy*, sienta que, siendo esta defensa una excepción, la misma debe ser alegada en su tiempo oportuno por quien la invoca, y debe ser probada además, por él, para tener derecho a sus beneficios. Así se resolvió en las causas de Estados Unidos *contra* Clavería (29 Jur. Fil., 556); Pueblo *contra* Cabero (61 Jur. Fil., 127); y otras. El tiempo oportuno para proponer dicha excepción es cuando el juicio tiene lugar; y el trámite que hay que seguir para ello es el que tiene prescrito el artículo 1 de la Regla 113 de los nuevos Reglamentos. No son los Tribunales de Apelación a quienes hay que presentar dicha excepción por primera vez; debe presentarse al Tribunal que conozca de la causa, mientras esté conociendo de la misma. (Arts. 1 y 10, Regla 113.) No habiendo procedido el recurrente siguiendo este trámite y lo dicho en las citadas causas de Clavería y Cabero (*supra*), es de concluir que el remedio que solicita en este proceso es prematuro. Al Juez recurrido no se le ha dado oportunidad hasta ahora para considerar si la defensa de *jeopardy* que ahora invoca el recurrente, es viable y debe prosperar. Debe dársele esa oportunidad, porque es dicho recurrido quien en primera instancia puede y debe resolver la cuestión. Además, siendo el remedio de *certiorari*, especial, por su misma naturaleza, no puede echarse mano de él, siempre que se quiera, sino solamente en los casos en que no haya ya ningún otro remedio ordinario previsto por la ley; y en el caso del recurrente, había el de apelación.

Considerando, por las razones expuestas, improcedente y prematuro el remedio escogido por el recurrente,

Por la presente, denegamos la solicitud de dicho recu-

rente, y ordenamos que se ajuste a las disposiciones de las Reglas 113 y 118 de los Nuevos Reglamentos de los Tribunales. Tásense las costas contra el recurrente. Así se ordena.

Avanceña, Pres., Laurel, Morán y Horrilleno, MM., están conformes.

Se deniega la solicitud.

[No. 47317. June 10, 1941]

Intestate estate of the late Januaria Gonzalez. SISENANDO ABARRO, claimant and appellant, *vs.* TOMASA DE GUIA, heir and appellee.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS; SALES ORDERED BY PROBATE COURT; REDEMPTION.—In the administration and liquidation of the estate of a deceased person, sales ordered by the probate court for payment of debts are final and are not subject to legal redemption. Unlike in ordinary execution sales, there is no legal provision allowing redemption in the sale of property for payment of debts of a deceased person.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Cavite. Gutierrez David, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Fernando T. Viniegra for appellant.

Justiniano S. Montano for appellee.

MORAN, J.:

In the summary settlement of the estate of the deceased, Januaria Gonzalez, the court below ordered the heirs to pay the creditor of the estate, Sisenando Abarro, the amount of ₱800, with legal interest. No payment having been made, lot No. 1157, the only property left by the deceased, was ordered sold at public auction and awarded to the creditor himself as the highest bidder thereat. The sheriff's deed of sale contained a proviso to the effect that the property was subject to redemption, as provided by law, within one year. Upon the expiration of such period with no redemption having been made by the heirs, the purchaser filed a motion in court praying that the sheriff be ordered to execute a final deed of sale in his behalf. Tomasa de Guia, heir of the deceased, opposed the motion, alleging that she had delivered to the sheriff the amount of ₱1,056.40 for the redemption of the property. This allegation was found by the court to be true and, accordingly, the motion filed by the purchaser was overruled. Hence, his appeal.

The validity of the sheriff's sale is not questioned, and brushing aside considerations on other questions not duly

raised, we hold that Tomasa de Guia has no right to redeem and that the sale made in favor of Sisenando Abarro is final. In the administration and liquidation of the estate of a deceased person, sales ordered by the probate court for payment of debts are final and are not subject to legal redemption. Unlike in ordinary execution sales, there is no legal provision allowing redemption in the sale of property for payment of debts of a deceased person. In the intestate proceedings of Josefa Jimenez (G. R. No. 45165, April 12, 1939), we made the following observations:

“La cuestión principal de derecho a determinar en la presente apelación es la de si Gregoria Jiménez, como una de los herederos de la finada Josefa Jiménez, tiene derecho a rescatar la finca de ésta, vendida en pública subasta para pagar una deuda suya.

“Ni el artículo 597 del Código de Procedimiento Civil, tal como ha sido enmendado por la Ley No. 3370, ni los artículos 714 y 722 del propio Código autorizan el rescate de fincas vendidas en pública subasta de bienes relictos por difuntos para el pago de sus deudas. En primer lugar, porque los procedimientos en que tienen lugar tales ventas son especiales, previstos por disposiciones legales también especiales, y no por las generales que regulan las actuaciones ordinarias en que se provee el rescate de bienes raíces vendidos en pública subasta en virtud de mandamiento de ejecución de sentencia.

“Además, el artículo 598 del propio código procesal civil da de entender que la distribución sumaria de los bienes relictos por un difunto, decretada por el Juzgado competente es final y definitiva, a menos que dentro de los dos años siguientes a la distribución sumaria resultase que hay deudas por pagar o que un heredero u otra persona ha sido indebidamente privado de su participación legal en la herencia, en cuyo caso cualquier acreedor, heredero o persona interesada puede obligar a que se haga judicialmente la distribución y partición de los citados bienes en la forma ordinaria. Si se permitiese el rescate que la administradora-apelante pretende, quedarían frustrados los fines de la ley al proveer la distribución sumaria de los bienes de poca monta relictos por un difunto; puesto que no se podría cerrar la testamentaría o intestado, cuyos bienes han sido distribuídos sumariamente, sino después de haber transcurrido el año del rescate.”

From the outset, the purchaser acted undoubtedly under the erroneous impression that legal redemption, as noted by the sheriff on the deed, was valid, accepting thus the deed without any objection whatsoever. But, as a general rule, and under the circumstances of the case, no estoppel at-

taches to validate a contract or any part thereof that in itself is contrary to law.

With the declaration that the sale made in favor of Sisenando Abarro is final, judgment is reversed, with costs in both instances against appellant.

Avanceña, C. J., Diaz, Laurel and Horrilleno, JJ., concur. Judgment reversed.

[No. 47519. June 10, 1941]

EMILIANO E. GARCIA, as guardian of Elisa, Maria, Anita, Pastor, Gabino, Jose and Pacita, all surnamed Garcia, plaintiff and appellant, *vs.* PAZ E. VELASCO (*alias* PAZ VELASCO), defendant and appellee.

1. PLEADING AND PRACTICE; VENUE; PERSONAL ACTION.—True that the fish pond is situated in Bulacan and the authority for its sale emanated from the Court of First Instance of the same province; but the action is for recovery of the purchase price and is not one against “executors, administrators and guardians touching the performance of their official duties.” It is, therefore, a personal action and its venue should be laid “in any province where the defendant or any necessary defendant may reside or be found, or in any province where the plaintiff or one of the plaintiffs resides, at the election of the plaintiff.” As the plaintiff is a resident of the City of Manila, the filing of the complaint therein was an exercise of his right of election in accordance with law.
2. SALE OF REAL ESTATE FOR A LUMP SUM; ARTICLE 1471 OF THE CIVIL CODE; CASE AT BAR.—Upon the question of law of whether upon a sale of real property in gross and for a lump sum, the purchaser may be entitled to an equitable reduction in the price in proportion to what is lacking in the area as designated in the contract, the trial court credited the defendant the sum of ₱3,824 upon the evidence that the fish pond purchased by him was only eight (8) hectares when it was described in the contract to contain “una extensión superficial de once (11) hectáreas, treinta y ocho (38) áreas, y setenta y siete (77) centíáreas, poco más o menos.” The question is controlled by article 1471 of the Civil Code which provides that “in case of the sale of real estate for a lump sum and not at the rate of a specified price for each unit of measure or number there shall be no increase or decrease of the price even if the area or number be found to be more or less than that stated in the contract.” The transaction here involved is, according to paragraph 5 of the deed of sale (Exhibit D), one for a lump sum and not at a specified price for each unit of measure and, therefore, no reduction can be authorized although the area was less than what was stated in the contract. There are instances in which equitable relief may be granted to the purchaser, as where the deficiency is very great for, under such circumstance, gross mistake may be inferred. (*Asiain vs. Jalandoni*, 45 Phil., 296.) But, in the instant case, we are satisfied that, although the shortage amounts to practically one-fourth of the

total area, the purchaser clearly intended to take the risk of quantity, and that the area has been mentioned in the contract merely for the purpose of description. From the circumstance that the defendant, before her purchase of the fish pond, had been in possession and control thereof for two years as a lessee, she can rightly be presumed to have acquired a good estimate of its value and area, and her subsequent purchase thereof must have been premised on the knowledge of such value and area. Accordingly, she cannot now be heard to claim an equitable reduction in the purchase price on the pretext that the property is much less than she thought it was.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Manila. De la Costa, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Manuel P. Sunḡa for appellant.

Juan M. Ladaw for appellee.

MORAN, J.:

On July 1, 1929, Florentino Garcia, as duly appointed guardian of the minors, Elisa, Maria, Anita, Pastor, Gabino, Jose and Pacita, all surnamed Garcia, leased to defendant Paz E. Velasco, for a period of ten years at an annual rental of ₱750, a fish pond belonging to said minors, situated in Paombong, Bulacan. On May 22, 1931, pursuant to authority granted him by the court, he sold the fish pond to said defendant for a lump sum of ₱14,000. On October 29, 1935, Emiliano E. Garcia, who was appointed guardian in substitution of Florentino Garcia, was ordered by the court to institute an appropriate action for the recovery from the defendant of the purchase price of the fish pond. The action was instituted in the Court of First Instance of Manila where said guardian resides. Defendant, in a special appearance, objected to the court's jurisdiction over her person, and on the overruling of the objection, a demurrer was interposed reasserting the original ground of objection and adding, as another ground, want of the court's jurisdiction over the subject matter of the action. The demurrer having been overruled, defendant filed her answer in which she renewed her objection to the court's jurisdiction over her person and the subject matter, pleads the special defense of payment, and sets up a counterclaim for ₱249.57. On the issues thus joined, the trial court rendered judgment dismissing the action on the ground of lack of jurisdiction and that the amount claimed has already been paid. Hence, this appeal.

Upon the question of jurisdiction raised, we are of the opinion that the trial court erred in sustaining defendant's objection. True that the fish pond is situated in Bulacan and the authority for its sale emanated from the Court of

First Instance of the same province; but the action is for recovery of the purchase price and is not one against "executors, administrators and guardians touching the performance of their official duties." It is, therefore, a personal action and its venue should be laid "in any province where the defendant or any necessary defendant may reside or be found, or in any province where the plaintiff or one of the plaintiffs resides, at the election of the plaintiff." As the plaintiff is a resident of the City of Manila, the filing of the complaint therein was an exercise of his right of election in accordance with law. Although, as a judicial policy, only residents should be appointed as guardians (*Guerrero vs. Teran*, 13 Phil., 212), the fact that the plaintiff has been appointed as guardian by the Court of First Instance of Bulacan does not necessarily exclude his residence in Manila as alleged in the complaint and not directly denied in the answer.

On the issue of payment upon which defendant's claim was sustained, we find no ground for disturbing the findings of the trial court; but upon the question of law of whether upon a sale of real property in gross and for a lump sum, the purchaser may be entitled to an equitable reduction in the price in proportion to what is lacking in the area as designated in the contract, the trial court credited the defendant the sum of ₱3,824 upon the evidence that the fish pond purchased by him was only eight (8) hectares when it was described in the contract to contain "una extensión superficial de once (11) hectáreas, treinta y ocho (38) áreas, y setenta y siete (77) centiáreas, poco más o menos." The question is controlled by article 1471 of the Civil Code which provides that "in case of the sale of real estate for a lump sum and not at the rate of a specified price for each unit of measure or number there shall be no increase or decrease of the price even if the area or number be found to be more or less than that stated in the contract." The transaction here involved is, according to paragraph 5 of the deed of sale (Exhibit D), one for a lump sum and not at a specified price for each unit of measure and, therefore, no reduction can be authorized although the area was less than what was stated in the contract. There are instances in which equitable relief may be granted to the purchaser, as where the deficiency is very great for, under such circumstance, gross mistake may be inferred. (*Asiain vs. Jalandoni*, 45 Phil., 296.) But, in the instant case, we are satisfied that, although the shortage amounts to practically one-fourth of the total area, the purchaser clearly intended to take the risk of quantity, and that the area has been mentioned

in the contract merely for the purpose of description. From the circumstance that the defendant, before her purchase of the fish pond, had been in possession and control thereof for two years as a lessee, she can rightly be presumed to have acquired a good estimate of its value and area, and her subsequent purchase thereof must have been premised on the knowledge of such value and area. Accordingly, she cannot now be heard to claim an equitable reduction in the purchase price on the pretext that the property is much less than she thought it was.

Judgment is reversed, and defendant is hereby ordered to pay plaintiff the sum of ₱3,824, with costs against her.

Avanceña, C. J., Diaz, Laurel, and Horrilleno, JJ., concur.

Judgment reversed.

[No. 47446. Junio 30, 1941]

JOSÉ P. BANTUG, recurrente, *contra* MAMERTO ROXAS, como Juez de Primera Instancia de Manila, JOAQUÍN GARCÍA, como shériff de la Ciudad de Manila, y AURELIO MONTINOLA, recurridos.

1. DESAHUCIO; EJECUCIÓN DE LA SENTENCIA; DENEGACIÓN EN ARAS DE LA EQUIDAD.—En el presente caso la razón para denegar la ejecución de la sentencia del Juzgado Municipal era patente y conmovedora, no sólo porque el olvido y descuido en que incurrió el recurrente fueron motivados por la enfermedad de su hijo sino también porque, de ejecutarse la sentencia, el recurrente se vería privado para siempre de su hogar donde él y su familia han estado residiendo desde el año 1919 y para cuya construcción, quién lo sabe, tal vez habría empleado hasta el último centavo de sus ahorros. Por estas razones el Juzgado debía haber denegado la moción de ejecución de la sentencia y, al concederla obró con inexorable rigidez que este Tribunal, en el ejercicio de su jurisdicción apelada, puede atemperar la en aras de la equidad y con el fin de evitar perjuicios irreparables al recurrente.
2. ID.; ID.; ID.; ARTÍCULO 2 DE LA REGLA 38 DE LOS REGLAMENTOS DE LOS TRIBUNALES.—El artículo 2 de la Regla 38 de los Reglamentos de los Tribunales dispone que “cuando, mediante fraude, accidente, error o negligencia excusable, se registrare una sentencia ú orden, o se adoptare por el Juzgado de Primera Instancia cualquier otro trámite contra un litigante éste podrá presentar ante el mismo Juzgado una solicitud para que se deje sin efecto tal sentencia, orden o trámite.” Bajo esta disposición una parte puede ser relevada de los efectos de una omisión de pagar los alquileres dentro de los primeros diez días de cada mes, si se prueba que esa omisión se debe a fraude, accidente, error o negligencia excusable. Y teniendo en cuenta las circunstancias especiales que aquí han concurrido, puede decirse que se trata de un caso de negligencia excusable.

SOLICITUD de revisión por medio de *certiorari*.

Los hechos aparecen relatados en la decisión del Tribunal.

D. Ramón Z. Tiongco en representación del recurrente.

D. Vicente Hilado en representación de los recurridos.

PER CURIAM:

El recurrente era arrendatario (y lo es actualmente) de una pequeña parcela de terreno de 376.7 metros cuadrados de superficie de la propiedad anteriormente del Arzobispo Católico Romano de Manila y pagaba un alquiler mensual de ₱7.50 por la ocupación del terreno en donde había edificado una casa, que era y es su residencia, desde el año 1919. Habiéndose traspasado la Hacienda Vito-cruz, dentro de la cual está comprendido el terreno, al recurrido Aurelio Montinola, éste notificó varias veces al recurrente que desalojara el terreno y removiera su casa, a menos que estuviera conforme a pagar un alquiler mensual de ₱37.67. Como era de esperar, el recurrente no asintió y propuso al recurrido que le comprara la casa y, en el entretanto, permaneció disfrutando del terreno. Entonces el recurrido entabló acción contra el recurrente en el Juzgado Municipal el cual dictó sentencia contra el recurrente condenándole a que desalojara el terreno y removiera su casa y que pagara al recurrido alquiler mensual de ₱15 a partir desde el 29 de junio de 1938, más las costas. El recurrente apeló de la sentencia al Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Manila el cual confirmó dicha sentencia. Mientras la apelación estaba pendiente el recurrente estuvo pagando los alquileres fijados de ₱15 al mes durante los 10 primeros días de cada mes, pero por haberse enfermado un hijo suyo y por haberse dedicado enteramente a atender su curación, no pudo pagar en o antes del 10 de enero de 1940 el alquiler que correspondía al mes de diciembre de 1939. Esto dió lugar a que el recurrido presentara una moción y pidiera en ella la ejecución de la sentencia que dictó el Juzgado Municipal. El Juzgado de Primera Instancia accedió a la moción por auto del 31 de enero de 1940 y ordenó la ejecución de la mencionada sentencia. Al enterarse de la moción que presentó el recurrido el 17 de enero de 1940, el recurrente depositó algunos días después la suma de ₱15 que representaba el alquiler del mes de diciembre de 1939 y se opuso a la moción de ejecución de la sentencia. Para impedir la ejecución del auto del 31 de enero de 1940, el recurrente inició procedimientos de *certiorari* ante el Tribunal

de Apelación el cual, en decisión promulgada el 10 de abril de 1940, desestimó la petición dejando sin efecto el interdicto prohibitorio preliminar que había expedido. Contra esta decisión se ha interpuesto la presente apelación mediante otra petición de *certiorari*.

La cuestión que se presenta es de interpretación del artículo 88 del Código de Procedimiento Civil, tal como ha sido últimamente enmendado por el artículo 2 de la Ley No. 4115, que se lee como sigue:

“ART. 88. *Apelación*.—Cualquiera de las partes puede apelar de la sentencia del juez de paz ante el juzgado de primera instancia dentro de los diez días después de haber recibido la notificación del pronunciamiento de la sentencia, y la apelación se tramitará allí del mismo modo que las apelaciones de los jueces de paz en los demás juicios civiles. Si el demandante recobra la posesión de la cosa litigiosa en el juzgado de primera instancia, se dictará sentencia a su favor por el importe de los alquileres, daños y perjuicios debidos hasta entonces. Si el demandado apela de la sentencia del juez de paz y desea suspender la ejecución de la misma, mientras esté pendiente la apelación, prestará fianza a favor del demandante con fiadores suficientes, que el juez de paz apruebe, para iniciar la acción en el juzgado de primera instancia y para responder del pago de alquileres, daños y perjuicios y costas, y el demandado y los fiadores serán responsables en virtud de su fianza de los daños y perjuicios y las costas hasta la fecha de la sentencia firme. No se concederá la suspensión de la ejecución de la sentencia de restitución de posesión hasta que se haya prestado la fianza ante el juez de paz. Mientras la apelación esté pendiente, en el caso de que se haya concedido la suspensión de la ejecución de una sentencia que restituya la posesión, será deber del demandado pagar al demandante o al juzgado de primera instancia, a elección de aquél, el importe de los alquileres que hayan vencido con arreglo al contrato, según haya determinado su existencia el fallo del juez de paz, o a falta de contrato, pagar al demandante o al juzgado, como arriba se dispone, el día diez de cada mes civil, o antes, el valor razonable del uso y ocupación de la cosa litigiosa correspondiente al mes anterior, al tipo fijado en la sentencia. Todas las cantidades pagadas de este modo al juzgado de primera instancia se depositarán en la tesorería provincial, o, si es en la Ciudad de Manila, en la Tesorería Insular, para que sean custodiadas hasta el fallo definitivo de la apelación. Si el demandado dejare de hacer los pa-

gos arriba prescritos mientras esté pendiente la apelación. el juzgado de primera instancia, a solicitud del demandante, de la que se notificará al demandado, y previa prueba de la falta de pago por parte del mismo, ordenará la ejecución de la sentencia del juzgado que conoció originariamente del asunto referente a la posesión de la finca en litigio: *Entendiéndose*, Que esta ejecución no impedirá la tramitación de la apelación ante el juzgado de primera instancia hasta el fallo definitivo, según sean sus méritos. Si el recurso se substancia por sus méritos en el juzgado de primera instancia, del dinero que haya pagado el demandado al tribunal para los efectos de la apelación, se dispondrá de acuerdo con lo que disponga la sentencia del juzgado de primera instancia; y en el caso en que resultare que el demandado ha sido privado de la posesión legal de un terreno o edificio objeto de la apelación pendiente, por virtud de la ejecución de la sentencia del juez de paz, podrán adjudicársele en la sentencia del juzgado de primera instancia en que se decida la apelación los daños y perjuicios por dicha privación de posesión. La fianza de apelación antes mencionada será remitida por el juez de paz, con los autos, al escribano del juzgado primera instancia al cual ha sido apelada la acción."

No hay duda según dicho artículo que el demandado en un juicio de despojo, detentación o desahucio contra quién se ha dictado sentencia por un juzgado de paz o Juzgado Municipal que desaloje el terreno y pague alquileres, debe prestar una fianza, que deberá fijar dicho juzgado, si quiere que la sentencia se suspenda durante la apelación que interpusiere. Pero la dificultad que se pide que resolvamos es si el Juzgado de Primera Instancia ante el cual se ha elevado la apelación debe necesariamente expedir ejecución de la sentencia que dictó el Juez Municipal cuando se pide por el demandante que ha obtenido sentencia a su favor y se demuestra que el demandado depositó algunos días después el alquiler que se alega se dejó de depositar el día 10 de un mes determinado.

En los asuntos de Lapuz *contra* El Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Pampangá (46 Jur. Fil., 80), y Guillena *contra* Borja y Sumanpán (53 Jur. Fil., 403), se declaró que la disposición del artículo 88, como ha sido enmendado, que requiere que el demandado contra el cual se ha dictado sentencia para que desaloje el inmueble y pague alquileres deposite o pague, mientras está pendiente la apelación, los que se hayan fijado durante los 10 primeros días del mes siguiente al en que el alquiler ha vencido, es mandatoria y no puede eludirse por el Juzgado de Primera Instancia

que entiende de la apelación. Sin embargo, en el asunto de Igama y Reyes *contra* Soria y Nepomuceno, 42 Jur. Fil., 11, se resolvió que un Juzgado de Primera Instancia que conoce en apelación de un asunto sobre despojo, detentación y desahucio tiene facultad, en el ejercicio de su jurisdicción y competencia apeladas, para suspender la ejecución de la sentencia del juzgado de paz con el fin de dar oportunidad al demandado a prestar la fianza que suspende la ejecución de dicha sentencia. En dicho asunto se dijo:

“Tal como el asunto se ha presentado en este Tribunal, suscita dos cuestiones que se examinarán en su orden. La primera de ellas es la de si el Juez de Primera Instancia tenía competencia para dictar un auto permitiendo al demandado, en un juicio de detentación, que prestara la fianza apropiada dentro del plazo señalado en el auto. Opinamos que tanto según el establecido así como según la doctrina sentada en el asunto de Rirangbuaya *contra* Juez de Primera Instancia de Rizal (14 Jur. Fil., 629), tenía esa competencia. La fianza que de ordinario se presta por las costas, que en realidad se prestó, era suficiente para perfeccionar la apelación y conferir jurisdicción sobre el asunto al Juez de Primera Instancia. En este respecto se observará que en la primera oración misma del artículo 88 del Código de Procedimiento Civil, tal como ha sido reformado, se declara que en un juicio por detentación ambas partes podrán apelar contra la sentencia del juez de paz para ante el Juzgado de Primera Instancia dentro del plazo de cinco días y que el juicio se tramitará en dicho juzgado en la misma forma que las apelaciones contra los jueces de paz en los demás juicios civiles. Esto implica que la fianza que de ordinario se presta por las costas, que según el artículo 76 del Código de Procedimiento Civil se exige en otros juicios civiles, será suficiente para perfeccionar la apelación. La fianza especial por los alquileres, daños y perjuicios, y costas, que provee el artículo 88 del Código de Procedimiento Civil, tal como ha sido reformado por la Ley No. 2588, solo se requiere cuando el demandado que ha perdido el asunto en el juzgado de paz quiere suspender la ejecución de la sentencia. Habiendo obtenido de esta suerte competencia sobre el asunto en apelación, el Juzgado de Primera Instancia podía, en el ejercicio de la facultad de que goza sobre ejecución de sentencias, admitir una fianza especial por los alquileres, daños y perjuicios y costas, en cualquier momento antes de que se ejecutara realmente la sentencia, y necesariamente tenía también atribuciones para suspender la ejecución de la sentencia por el breve plazo de quince días, al objeto de permitir que se pres-

tara dicha fianza. Si se ha ejercitado debidamente esta facultad, es cuestión sobre la que no emitimos opinión alguna."

Si el Juzgado de Primera Instancia en tales casos tiene facultad para suspender la ejecución de la sentencia del juzgado de paz para dar oportunidad al demandado a que preste *supersedeas bond*, no vemos razón alguna buena para no conferir la misma facultad discrecional para denegar la ejecución de la sentencia del juzgado de paz o Juzgado Municipal cuando, como en el presente caso, el alquiler que requiere la ley se ha depositado en poder del Escribano con algunos días de retraso solamente. Interpretar la ley en otro sentido sería aplicar con demasiada rigidez su letra, olvidando que su intención, después de todo, no es otra que garantizar que el dueño del terreno, el arrendador, cobrará los alquileres justos a que tiene derecho no obstante la apelación que se interpusiere.

En el presente caso la razón para denegar la ejecución de la sentencia del Juzgado Municipal era patente y conmovedora, no sólo porque el olvido y descuido en que incurrió el recurrente fueron motivados por la enfermedad de su hijo sino también porque, de ejecutarse la sentencia, el recurrente se vería privado para siempre de su hogar donde él y su familia han estado residiendo desde el año 1919 y para cuya construcción, quién lo sabe, tal vez habría empleado hasta el último centavo de sus ahorros. Por estas razones el Juzgado debía haber denegado la moción de ejecución de la sentencia y, al concederla, obró con inexorable rigidez que este Tribunal, en el ejercicio de su jurisdicción apelada, puede atemperarla en aras de la equidad y con el fin de evitar perjuicios irreparables al recurrente.

Además, el artículo 2 de la Regla 38 de los Reglamentos de los Tribunales dispone que "cuando, mediante fraude, accidente, error o negligencia excusable, se registrare una sentencia u orden, o se adoptare por el Juzgado de Primera Instancia cualquier otro trámite contra un litigante éste podrá presentar ante el mismo Juzgado una solicitud para que se deje sin efecto tal sentencia, orden o trámite." Bajo esta disposición una parte puede ser relevada de los efectos de una omisión de pagar los alquileres dentro de los primeros diez días de cada mes, si se prueba que esa omisión se debe a fraude, accidente, error o negligencia excusable. Y teniendo en cuenta las circunstancias especiales

que aquí han concurrido, puede decirse que se trata de un caso de negligencia excusable.

Se revocan la decisión del Tribunal de Apelación así como también el auto del Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Manila del 31 de enero de 1940, sin especial pronunciamiento en cuanto a las costas. Así se ordena.

Avanceña, Pres., Díaz, Laurel y Moran, MM., están conformes.

Se concede el recurso.

Y. S.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS

[No. 5939. January 9, 1941]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff and appellee,
vs. QUIRINO RACIMO, accused and appellant.

CRIMINAL LAW; ROBBERY; ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT; MERE POSSESSION OF STOLEN MONEY NOT SUFFICIENT TO CONVICT ONE AS ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT.—Even assuming that the accused were the one who passed the ten-peso bill, yet his possession thereof is not sufficient basis for conviction as accessory after the fact. The legal principle that unexplained possession of stolen articles is sufficient evidence to convict one of theft is not applicable where the principal or author of the robbery has already been convicted, and where there is no proof that the alleged accessory knew of the commission of the crime and that he profited himself by its proceeds. It is within the realm of possibilities that he received it honestly, in the legal course of transactions, without knowing that it was stolen.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Norte. Cruz, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Emilio L. Medina for appellant.

Assistant Solicitor-General Mañalac and *Assistant Attorney Torres* for appellee.

MONTEMAYOR, J.:

In the morning of June 13, 1938, the crime of robbery was committed in the house of the offended party Benita Albano in the municipality of Vintar, Ilocos Norte. Among the things taken by the robber was a ten-peso bill with the serial number C84861C, Exhibit F. The defendants Rafael Albano and Quirino Racimo were accused as authors of the robbery. Albano was convicted as principal and duly sentenced. He did not appeal from the decision. Racimo was found guilty as an accessory after the fact and was sentenced to twenty days of *arresto mayor* and to pay one-half of the costs. He appealed from said decision.

The theory of the prosecution as regards the appellant, which theory is made the basis of his conviction is that on the same day of the robbery at about twelve o'clock noon, the appellant went to the store La Fortuna in Vintar and delivered to the store manager Aquilino Pacis the same ten-peso bill to be changed; that Pacis having received an alarm issued by the office of the treasurer about bogus bills being circulated took the precaution of noting down at the back of the paper containing the daily transaction (Ex-

hibit G) the serial number of said ten-peso bill; that that same afternoon Primitivo Leaña came to the store bringing with him one five-peso bill, two two-peso bills, and one one-peso bill to be changed for a ten-peso bill so as to make it more difficult for him to spend the money and that Exhibit F was given to him. The trial court held that the unexplained possession of this Exhibit F, subject of the robbery, by the appellant established his responsibility as an accessory in the crime of robbery.

After carefully examining the evidence we have arrived at the conclusion that the conviction of the appellant cannot be sustained. Assuming for a moment that it was the appellant who passed the ten-peso bill, Exhibit F, at the La Fortuna, his mere possession thereof is not sufficient basis for conviction as an accessory. If his prosecution as a principal had been pressed and his conviction as such maintained by the Government, there might still be ground for his conviction on the legal principle that the unexplained possession of stolen articles is sufficient evidence to convict one of theft. In the present case, however, the principal or author of the robbery has already been convicted and did not appeal and the only question involved is whether or not the appellant is guilty as an accessory in said robbery. As the Solicitor-General points out in his brief the appellant could be convicted only under the first paragraph of Article 19 of the Revised Penal Code which defines an accessory as one who having knowledge of the commission of a crime and without having participated therein either as principal or accomplice takes part therein subsequent to its commission either by profiting himself or assisting the offender to profit by the effects of the crime. Incidentally, it may be stated here that the Solicitor-General recommends the acquittal of the appellant. Here there is no proof whatsoever that the appellant knew of the commission of the crime of robbery. Neither is there evidence that said appellant profited himself by this ten-peso bill. It was within the realm of possibility that he received it honestly, in the legal course of daily transactions, without knowing that it was stolen. He may have received it from Rafael Albano or from someone else in payment of a debt, for services rendered, or articles sold.

In the second place, the theory of the prosecution finds no support in the evidence. The alleged notation by Pacis of the serial number of Exhibit F said to have been passed by the appellant is neither convincing nor reliable. When asked whether he had made similar notations of other paper money or bills received by the store before or after

June 13, 1938, Pacis neither could remember nor could he show any such notation. Furthermore, Primitivo Leaño who received Exhibit F from the store, said that he was at the store and was given said Exhibit F, not in the afternoon of the day in question as claimed by the prosecution but at eleven o'clock in the morning, so that he received Exhibit F before twelve o'clock noon when the appellant was supposed to have passed the same bill at the store. This is confirmed by the very notation of Pacis on Exhibit G and the piece of paper Exhibit 1 (Racimo) wherein the name of Leaño precedes that of the appellant, this, considered in the light of the testimony of Pacis himself that the notations made by him were made in the order that the transactions were had. Another reason for our conclusion is that the evidence sustains the theory of the appellant that the bill changed by the appellant at the store La Fortuna was not Exhibit F but a different paper money but of the same denomination, given to him by his brother-in-law, Attorney Foronda.

In view of the foregoing, and following the recommendation of the Solicitor-General, the decision appealed from is hereby reversed insofar as it convicts the appellant who is hereby acquitted with the costs *de officio*.

Briones, Enage, Melencio, and Torres, JJ., concur.

Judgment reversed.

[No. 6005. January 9, 1941]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff and appellee *vs.*
AGAPITO CORPUS, defendant and appellant.

ARBITRARY DETENTION; DETENTION OF AN ACCUSED DULY CONVICTED WITHOUT WRITTEN ORDER OF COMMITMENT BY THE COURT; VERBAL ORDER OF COMMITMENT, SUFFICIENT.—The offended party was convicted of disobedience to authority and sentenced accordingly. Due to the inability of the accused chief of police to bring the offended party to court to hear his sentence, the justice of the peace delivered the decision duly signed to said accused with verbal instructions to have it read to the offended party and to detain him. The justice of the peace left without signing the commitment order. The accused obeyed the verbal order and locked the offended party in the municipal jail. Thereafter, the accused sent one of his policemen to the residence of the justice of the peace with a prepared copy of the commitment order for his signature, but the latter could not be found. For placing the offended party in jail without the corresponding commitment order, the chief of police was charged with arbitrary detention. *Held:* The accused did nothing more than comply with his duty and obey the verbal order given to him by the justice of the peace. The procedure followed by him in placing the offended party in jail was perfectly legal. Anyone familiar with

the procedure and practice followed both in the Courts of First Instance and in the justice of the peace courts knows that the order of commitment is usually signed and sent by the judge or justice of the peace hours or even days after the person of the accused is actually received in jail. The accused has committed no offense either criminal or administrative.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Nueva Vizcaya. Ramos, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Crispin A. Fernandez for appellant.

Assistant Solicitor-General Amparo and *Acting Assistant Attorney Quirino* for appellee.

MONTEMAYOR, J.:

After a perusal of the record in this case it is obvious that the prosecution misled by the grievance of the offended party and the seeming injustice committed upon him, has unwittingly magnified a relatively insignificant incident, and routinary at that, into a serious offense, making a mountain of a molehill.

In the justice of the peace court of Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya, the offended party Leandro Loria was convicted of disobedience to authority and sentenced to eleven days of *arresto mayor*. In the morning of August 11, 1938, justice of the peace Rafael de Guzman asked the chief of police of Bagabag, Agapito Corpus, defendant in the present case, to call Leandro Loria to hear his sentence. He could not be found in his house, and the justice of the peace who wanted to go back to Solano, the town where he was then living, delivered the decision, Exhibit F, duly signed, to Corpus verbally instructing him to have it read to Leandro and then to detain him, after which said justice of the peace left without signing the commitment order. At two o'clock that afternoon, Corpus sent his policeman Salvador Tiam to Leandro's house with a copy of the decision with instructions to read it to him and then bring him to the *presidencia*. Tiam obeyed the order, read and explained the decision to Leandro and even let Leandro's brother Antonio read it, and then brought Leandro to the *presidencia* where the defendant herein locked him up in the municipal jail. That same afternoon, the defendant Corpus sent a policeman to Solano with a prepared copy of the commitment order for the signature of the justice of the peace, but the latter could not be found in Solano. The following morning, Leandro filed an appeal bond and he was released. For placing him in the municipal jail without the corresponding commitment order, Corpus was charged with arbitrary detention

and sentenced by the Court of First Instance of Nueva Vizcaya to one year and one day of *prisión correccional*. He appealed from said decision.

To us it is clear that the defendant did nothing more than comply with his duty and obey the verbal order given to him by the justice of the peace. The giving of this order was confirmed by the justice of the peace later by means of his letter Exhibit 2 because he was then detailed in the Immigration Division in Cebu and because of pressure of work he was not permitted to attend the trial in Nueva Vizcaya. The procedure followed in placing Leandro Loria in jail was perfectly legal. It should be borne in mind that the accused was not only a chief of police but was also an ex-officio deputy sheriff. Obeying the order of the justice of the peace he sent for the offended party, had the sentence against him read, after which, for his failure to put up the necessary appeal bond he had to be placed in jail. When a defendant in a criminal case comes to court for the reading of the decision his bondsmen constructively deliver him to the custody of the court for the reading of the sentence and for the service of the same. Thereafter, unless said bondsmen renew their undertaking that the said defendant will come back some other time for the service of his sentence said bondsmen are released from their original obligation and only an appeal bond could effect the release of the person convicted. For this reason, once a decision of conviction is read to the accused, said court, through the sheriff or the police, takes him into custody.

Of course, the law contemplates the transfer of said custody from the court to the warden who is in charge of the jail by means of an order of commitment. But anyone familiar with the procedure and practice followed both in the Courts of First Instance and in the justice of the peace courts knows that said order of commitment is usually signed and sent by the judge or justice of the peace hours or even days after the person of the accused is actually received in jail. In fact said order of commitment is issued and then filed mainly for purposes of record as to when the defendant enters jail to serve his sentence, and as the defendant herein said, to authorize and justify the expenses incurred for the subsistence of the prisoner. But the principal thing is the order, though verbal, of the judge or justice of the peace for the detention and custody of a defendant after conviction. Oftentimes the magistrate is busy and finds no time to prepare and sign the corresponding commitment order immediately. At other times after signing the decision of conviction he has to leave the court

so that the commitment order will have to be signed and sent out after the person of the defendant is received in jail.

We cannot give much credit to the testimony of Leandro and his brother as to the alleged arbitrary action of the defendant. In his affidavit before the acting justice of the peace and in the first part of his testimony during the trial, Leandro said that the decision was never read to him; neither was he informed of its contents, and that until the day of the trial he did not know why he was jailed by the accused. In the course of his cross-examination, however, he admitted that Policeman Tiam gave him a copy of the decision, read it to him, and translated its contents into his dialect and even allowed Leandro's brother Antonio to read it. Antonio told the court that several hours before Leandro was taken to the *presidencia* for the reading of the sentence he already knew of the decision convicting his brother. Leandro also admitted that Corpus told him that by order of the justice of the peace he was placing him in jail.

From the evidence we find no reason or motive for the appellant to arbitrarily and wantonly imprison the offended party. Leandro himself said that there had been no ill-feeling or unpleasant incident between him and the appellant. He merely suspects that, because the defendant belonged to the same party as the mayor who had him prosecuted for disobedience to authority, Corpus was eager to place him in jail. On the other hand we find that the appellant had been quite accommodating if not kind to the offended party. He allowed him to leave jail that same afternoon and go to Solano, even to Bayombong, of course, accompanied by a policeman to look for bondsmen for his appeal bond and as soon as said appeal bond was filed the following morning the offended party was immediately released.

If the offended party really believe that his detention at the municipal jail was illegal and arbitrary he should have sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*. Instead he filed an appeal bond tacitly admitting the legality of his detention, realizing that the only legal way out of jail was to file said appeal bond.

In view of the foregoing, we believe and find that the appellant in jailing the offended party was merely obeying the order received from the justice of the peace and that he committed no offense either criminal or administrative. In fact the administrative charge filed against the appellant based on the same incident was dismissed by the Commissioner of Civil Service for lack of merit.

Reversing the decision appealed from, the defendant is hereby acquitted with costs *de officio*.

Briones, Melencio, and Torres, JJ., concur.

Enage, J., reserves his vote.

Judgment reversed.

[No. 6574. January 17, 1941]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff and appellee,
vs. CORNELIO M. AGUIRRE, defendant and appellant.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE; APPEAL; MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL
BASED ON NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE; AFFIDAVIT OF ONE WHO
CONFESSED THE CRIME FOR WHICH APPELLANT WAS TRIED.—
Pending appeal in the Court of Appeals, accused filed a motion
for new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence
consisting of a sworn statement of one who confesses that he,
not the accused, committed the crime charged. *Held*: Motion
granted; case is remanded to trial court with the instruction
that the affiant who confessed be ordered prosecuted, that
the evidence which may be presented in his case be made a
part of the record of the present case, and that both cases
be thereafter decided by the trial court without retaking the
evidence in the record.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance
of Manila. Roxas, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Emilio L. Llanes and Ferdinand E. Marcos for appellant.
Assistant Solicitor-General Mañalac and Solicitor Feria
for appellee.

MELENCIO, J.:

The record reveals that after the decision of this case
by the court below and pending appeal in this tribunal,
counsel for appellant filed an "urgent motion for new trial"
on the ground of material evidence discovered after the
trial. The new evidence consists in a sworn affidavit of
one Agapito de Jesus, in which he confesses that he and
one Dominador Perea and not the accused were the ones
who stole more than one hundred drums of carbide from
the warehouses of the Luzon Brokerage Company some-
time in June, 1938. This confession corroborates the
theory of the appellant and might alter the result of this
case.

In the interests of justice, therefore, this case is re-
manded to the trial court with instructions that Agapito
de Jesus be ordered prosecuted and the evidence presented
in his case be made a part of the record in the present
case against Cornelio M. Aguirre and that both cases be

thereafter decided by the trial court, without the necessity of retaking the evidence already in the record.

Briones, Montemayor, Enage and Torres, JJ., concur.

Case remanded to court of origin for further proceedings.

[No. 5482. January 24, 1941]

MANUELA GARCIA DE RAMOS ET AL., plaintiffs and appellants,
vs. ALFREDO L. YATCO, ETC., defendant and appellee.¹

1. EVIDENCE; SIMULATED SALE; BURDEN OF PROOF OF SIMULATION; PRESUMPTIONS; CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE SIMULATION.—Simulation, from its nature, can usually be proved only by indirect and circumstantial evidence. But even if it be supposed that the party alleging simulation of a sale has the *onus probandi*, yet after a *prima facie* case of simulation is made out, the burden of proof is shifted to the other party who knows the fact and can establish it by his evidence. When he fails to furnish the evidence within his power, all the presumptions of law are against him.
2. TAXATION; INHERITANCE TAX; SIMULATED SALE; PROPERTY TRANSMITTED BY A DECEASED PERSON IN ANTICIPATION OF INHERITANCE, TAXABLE; COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 106, NOT RETROACTIVE; REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, SECTION 1536, APPLIED.—Rightly, Commonwealth Act No. 106 has no retroactive effect so as to embrace sales consummated before it went into effect. However, as the sale in question was not *bona fide*, there being no consideration in money or money's worth, and was made in anticipation of inheritance, the same is comprehended within the provision of section 1536 of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended by said Commonwealth Act, and therefore, the properties therein transmitted are liable for inheritance tax.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Capiz. Gutierrez David, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Felipe Ismael for appellants.

Solicitor-General Ozaeta and *Assistant Attorney Kapunan, jr.*, for appellee.

TUASON, J.:

Juan Garcia Palicio died in Spain on January 6, 1928, leaving considerable property and, as heirs, his widow, Concepcion Castro, and four children named Manuela Garcia de Ramos, Manuel Garcia, Maria Garcia de Ford, and Ignacio Garcia. During the pendency of the proceedings in the Court of First Instance of Capiz for distribution of Garcia Palicio's estate, namely, on August 5, 1929, Ignacio Garcia died single and intestate in Manila, leaving his

¹ Certiorari denied by Supreme Court (G. R. No. 48199, April 14, 1941).

mother, Concepcion Castro, as his sole and universal heir. On September 30, 1932, Concepcion Castro executed a deed by which she purported to sell to her three remaining children her one-half share of the property she had owned jointly with her deceased husband, along with the property she had inherited from her deceased son, Ignacio Garcia, all in alleged consideration of the sum of ₱250,000. On June 29, 1934, Concepcion Castro died intestate in Iloilo City and was survived by Manuela Garcia de Ramos, Maria Garcia de Ford and Manuel Garcia as her heirs.

On January 30, 1937, the Collector of Internal Revenue prepared an inheritance tax return covering Concepcion Castro's real and personal property and assessed such property at ₱740,216.21, upon which he collected a tax of ₱34,362.96, or ₱11,454.32 for each plaintiff. In making the assessment, the Collector of Internal Revenue refused to make a deduction of the amount for which this deceased was said to have sold her property to her children. With such deduction the tax payable by each plaintiff would be ₱6,304.32 only; and the present action was begun in the Court of First Instance of Capiz to recover the sum of ₱15,450, which is the difference between the amount collected by the defendant and the amount which the plaintiffs contend is lawfully due from them.

The important question is the validity of the sale hereinafore mentioned. The defendant considered it fictitious, and he was upheld by the lower court.

The evidence upon which the plaintiffs sustain the validity of this sale consists of the testimony of Manuel Garcia given in rebuttal, his sisters having failed to testify.

We agree with the trial judge's appraisal of the evidence. He very well pointed out that if Concepcion Castro had received ₱250,000, it would have been very easy to account for what she had done with such an enormous amount. Yet in the inventory of her estate which plaintiffs presented in intestate proceedings No. 3178 of the Court of First Instance of Capiz, it was stated that she had left no cash; and Manuel Garcia did not name any person or entity whom she could have paid out of this fund, with these exceptions: He testified that his mother had the house of her sister, who, he said, was very poor, repaired, and spent ₱3,000 on his father's tomb. But he did not explain why his mother should have defrayed the expenses for the embellishment of her husband's tomb out of her own pocket when her husband had left a fortune, while the witness failed to state the cost of the repairs of his aunt's house.

It is not only with regard to the disposition by Concepcion Castro of the amount she is said to have received from

her children that trustworthy evidence is lacking. There is no check or any documentary evidence crediting payment to her by her children of such purchase price or any part thereof. It is admitted that Concepcion Castro did not have any money in any bank. Manuel Garcia's testimony that his mother was averse to making deposits in banks and so bought an iron safe in which she kept her money is unsatisfactory. A woman in Concepcion Castro's circumstances and position could not conceivably have failed to realize the advantages of putting large amounts of currency in a bank as well as the risks involved in keeping it at home, even if she had an iron safe.

It has also been pointedly remarked that the widow had no necessity to sell any of her property, let alone all of it. She was receiving an allowance from the estate of her husband or from the Asturias Sugar Central ₱500 a month. This amount was more than sufficient for her needs. She was over sixty years old and had no one to support. And having died less than two years after she executed Exhibit A, the probability is that she was not in good health when the purported sale was effected. If she had wanted more money, she could have borrowed all she needed without difficulty on the security of her property. Her share in the community property was worth over ₱700,000; she had a usufruct in her husband's separate property; and the property she had inherited from her son, Ignacio Garcia, was worth over ₱175,000.

On the other hand, the plaintiffs did not seem to be in a financial condition to make the alleged purchase. Manuel Garcia appears to have contracted to the Asturias Central a debt of ₱42,644.19 from January 11, 1928, to September 30, 1932. As to Maria Garcia de Ford and her husband, their income tax returns from 1928 to 1932 show that they paid loan interest ranging from ₱7,814.76 in 1928 to ₱1,037.29 in 1932. And with reference to Manuela Garcia de Ramos, who is alleged to have paid her mother ₱30,000, we have it that she and her husband had no other income than ₱5,250 yearly received from the government as the husband's gratuity, and that while in Spain they incurred an indebtedness of ₱97,230.34 from May 16, 1928 to June 26, 1937.

It is unnecessary to discuss who has the burden of proof. The evidence points unmistakably to the conclusion that the questioned transaction is fictitious. The plaintiffs, the last to introduce evidence, who had all the means and facilities at their command to know the affairs of their mother in detail, utterly failed to establish their assertion with credible evidence. The statement in Exhibit A that the vendor

received ₱250,000 in itself carries no weight, considering the relationship between vendor and vendees and the fact that the former was equally interested in the scheme to have her property appear as having been sold for a valuable consideration. True, the defendant's evidence is purely circumstantial, but "the truth is recognized that simulation, from its nature, can usually be proved only by indirect and circumstantial evidence." Even if it be supposed that the defendant had the *onus probandi*, yet after a *prima facie* case of simulation was made out, as one was made out in this case, "the burden of proof was shifted to the parties who know the fact and can establish them by their evidence. When, under such circumstances, they fail to furnish the evidence within their power, all the presumptions of law are against them." (Kind, Admir V. et al., 33 La. Ann. 1057, p. 1065; Goothge V. Delatour et al., Ill La. 766, 33 So. 896, par. 7 Syllabus.)

Section 1536 of the Revised Administrative Code, which was the law in force at the time the questioned sale was consummated, subjected to inheritance tax "every transmission by virtue of inheritance, devise, bequest, gift *mortis causa* or advance in anticipation of inheritance, devise, or bequest of real property located in the Philippine Islands and real rights in such property." This provision was amended by Commonwealth Act No. 106 so as to read "every transfer made directly or indirectly by the decedent in his lifetime, in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death, except in case of a *bona fide* sale for an adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth." The plaintiffs rightly contend that the latter enactment has no retroactive effect so as to embrace sales consummated before it went into effect. However, the defendant or the court below did not apply the new law to the instant case; and the appellant's argument would be valid only if the sale under consideration were "for an adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth." If, as the defendant says and as the evidence reveals, this transaction was not *bona fide*, it was "a transmission by virtue of inheritance, devise, bequest, gift *mortis causa* or advance in anticipation of inheritance, devise, or bequest of real property", and is comprehended within the above-quoted clause of the Revised Administrative Code.

The appealed decision is affirmed, with costs against the appellants.

Bengzon, Padilla, and (A.) Reyes, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

DECISIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD OF APPEALS

[CASE No. 6. March 12, 1941]

JOSE LANSANG-CUENGCO, Appellant

DECISION

This is an appeal of Jose Lansang-Cuengco of the General Auditing Office from the decision of the Commissioner of Civil Service finding him guilty of immorality for which he was required "to take the complainant in a lawful marriage within a reasonable time, failure to do which he shall be considered dismissed from the service" (Decision dated August 10, 1940).

The foregoing decision is in effect one of removal. Section 695 of the Civil Service Law, as amended by Commonwealth Acts Nos. 177 and 598, provides that for neglect of duty, or violation of reasonable office regulations or *in the interest of the public service*, the Commissioner of Civil Service may remove any subordinate officer or employee from the service suspending him without pay for not more than two months, reduce his salary or compensation or deduct therefrom any sum not exceeding one month's pay. Under paragraph 6, Rule XIII, of the Civil Service Rules, such officer or employee may be removed from the service for "notoriously disgraceful or immoral conduct."

It is apparent from the foregoing provisions of the Civil Service Law particularly the broad provision authorizing the removal of an officer or employee in the interest of the public service, that the primary object of the statute is to protect the public service, and to secure the faithful and efficient performance of official duties. In other words, removal proceedings under our Civil Service Law and Rules are intended to rid the Civil Service of incompetent and unworthy public servants so that the office may be filled and the functions thereof may be exercised by competent and honest officials. Accordingly, the question to be determined is whether the respondent, in the instant case, has conducted himself in such a manner prejudicial to the good of the public service as to warrant his removal from office.

The respondent admitted that he had an amorous relation with the complainant in the past out of which a child was born. There is, however, no evidence to show that the respondent committed the act complained of in con-

nection with, or with abuse of, his office or under scandalous circumstances. Furthermore, it appears from the records that the respondent and the complainant were both single and of age and for this reason no criminal character attaches to the conduct of the parties. As a matter of fact the record shows that the complainant was thirty years of age and a senior of the respondent by four years. The respondent has been in the Government service for almost ten years and his efficiency record has not been questioned.

Viewed in the light of the public service, and considering that the foregoing facts by themselves, while tainted with immorality, do not affect adversely the interest of public service, this Board has come to the conclusion that the past conduct of the respondent, committed under the circumstances described above, is not of such character as to justify as serious a punishment as removal from office. Rather it is believed the maximum period of suspension allowed by law would be commensurate in this case.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the decision appealed from is hereby modified by ordering forthwith the reinstatement of the respondent considering the first two months he was out of the service as one of suspension without pay with warning that a repetition of similar offense will be dealt with drastically. Considering that the respondent is not here exonerated of the offense charged and taking into account the executory nature of the decision of the Honorable, the Commissioner of Civil Service, it is the sense of this Board that the respondent is not entitled to his salary for the remaining period of his ouster.

So ordered.

Abad Santos, Vargas, and Luna concur.

OPINIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE

COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION

Opinion No. 154, Series 1941

July 7, 1941

The Honorable
The UNDER-SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Manila

SIR:

With reference to your 2nd indorsement of May 5, 1941, I have the honor to render my opinion on whether or not the Director of the National Library has the power to adopt

regulations on promptness of registration in the case under consideration in the attached papers.

It appears that G. & C. Merriam Co. has applied for copyright registration of "Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Fifth Edition", under the Copyright Law of the Philippines. The said book had already been duly copyrighted under the United States Copyright Law of March 4, 1909. The Director of the National Library rejected the application on the ground that the deposits of two copies, the filing of application, and the payment of the legal fee were not made "without unnecessary delay after publication" as required by article 15 of the Copyright Rules and Regulations. The applicant's failure to comply with this requirement of promptness is deduced from the fact that registration was sought only on June 14, 1940, which is after more than three years from the date of the publication of the book on July 1, 1936, as evidenced by the statements under oath of the claimant in his application and affidavit.

The question presented for my determination is whether the failure of the applicant herein to seek a copyright registration of his book within a reasonable period after its publication bars him from subsequently securing a copyright therein under the Copyright Law of the Philippines.

Under the local copyright statute (Act No. 3134), a copyright exists in a work only after the provisions of the Act relative to the deposit of copies and registration of claim to copyright have been complied with (sec. 11). In this respect, the local law is similar to the copyright statutes of the United States prior to the enactment of the Act of 1909 (18 C. J. S. 195; *Merrell v. Tice*, 104 U. S. 557, 36 L. ed. 854). The federal copyright law presently in force, however, provides differently in that a copyright is secured under the same by a publication of the work with notice of copyright as required by the Act (sec. 9, Act of Congress of March 4, 1909, 35 Stat. 1077, 17 USCA, secs. 1-63). In view of this change in the law, it has been held that the "prompt" deposit of copies and registration required by section 12 of the Act are not conditions precedent to the acquisition and existence of the copyright, but are only means of perfecting the same (*Davenport v. Century Productions*, 18 F. Supp. 974). In a late case, it was ruled by the United States Supreme Court that the mere failure to deposit copies promptly after publication does not invalidate a copyright theretofore distinctly granted nor destroy the right to sue for copyright infringement (*Washingtonian Publishing Co. v. Pearson*, 59 Sup. Ct. 397, 306 U. S. 30, 83 L. ed. 470).

The importance of prompt registration of the work after it has been published in order to secure a valid copyright under the Philippine law which requires registration before a copyright may subsist, must be realized. In the former statutes of the United States, this requirement was contained in express provisions of the law prescribing that there must be deposit of copies "not later than the day of publication" and in a later amendment, "within 10 days after publication" (*See* 18 C. J. S. 196; *Belford v. Saibner*, 144 U. S. 488, 36 L. ed. 514). The underlying reason behind this requirement is that where there has been a publication of a work without a copyright having been previously secured, a subsequently attempted copyright registration is void (18 C. J. S. pp. 166-168; *Korzybski v. Underwood*, 36 F. 2d. 727; *Callaghan v. Myers*, 128 U. S. 617, 32 L. ed. 547; *Bobbs-Merrell Co. v. Straus*, 210 U. S. 339, 52 L. ed. 1086; *Koppel v. Downing*, 11 App. D. C. 93, *Mifflin v. Dutton*, 112 F. 1004, *aff'd.* in 190 U. S. 265, 47 L. ed. 1043; *Holmes v. Hurst*, 76 F. 757, *aff'd.* 174 U. S. 82, 43 L. ed. 904; *Larrowe-Loisette v. O'Loughlin*, 88 F. 896; *D'Ole v. Kansas City Star*, 94 F. 840, etc.). The right which an author has in his literary work exists only as long as the work is kept private and if it is published without complying with the copyright statute, that right is deemed abandoned (*State v. State Journal*, 110 N. W. 763, 77 Neb. 752). The work becomes one in the public domain and in which, by express provision of our law, no copyright may subsist (sec. 8, Act. No. 3134).

The above principles apply to ordinary cases of copyright registration where a work has been originally published in the Philippines or in other foreign countries (*Frohman v. Ferris*, 87 N. E. 327 affirmed in 223 U. S. 424, 56 L. ed. 492). However, where the work sought to be registered, as in the instant case, is one already copyrighted in accordance with the Copyright Law of the United States, we have to be guided differently in view of other material factors which must be taken into account.

Previously, I have advanced the opinion that the United States Copyright Law of March 4, 1909 is in force in this country notwithstanding the enactment of Act No. 3134 by the Philippine Legislature (Op. No. 5, series 1941; *see* 18 C. J. S. p. 163; 25 Op. Atty.-Gen. of the U. S. 179). It follows therefrom that the federal copyright which the book "Webster's Collegiate International Dictionary, Fifth Edition" bears, is enforceable and valid in this jurisdiction. When the book was published in this country without complying with the local copyright statute, the owner of said book may not be considered to have abandoned his right

thereto, or that the work became one in the public domain. In other words, with respect to such works already copyrighted in the United States pursuant to the federal copyright law, the reasons for the requirement of promptness contained in article 15 of the Copyright Rules and Regulations do not exist. Moreover, I find no provisions either in Act No. 3134 or in the rules and regulations issued thereunder which would forbid the owner of a work bearing a federal copyright to register his work under our Copyright Law if he desires to do so.

My attention has been called by the Director of the National Library to the opinion of January 11, 1938 wherein the Undersecretary of Justice held that an application for "free" copyright registration under section 34 of Act No. 3134 should be denied on the ground that it was presented after more than 10 years from the date of the publication of the work. The instant case not being one for *free* registration under section 34 of the Copyright Law, it is obvious that the said opinion may not apply.

For the foregoing considerations, and limiting myself to the question squarely presented, I am of the opinion that the regulations on promptness of registration contained in article 15 of the Copyright Rules and Regulations may not apply to the case under consideration, or to copyright registrations of works which have already been copyrighted in accordance with the Copyright Law of the United States.

Very respectfully,

JOSE ABAD SANTOS

Secretary of Justice

RETIREMENT GRATUITIES

Opinion No. 150, Series 1941

June 30, 1941

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

(Thru the Honorable

The Secretary of Public Works and Communications)

Manila

SIR:

This is with reference to the claim of the heirs of the late Eustaquio San Jose for retirement gratuity under the provisions of Act No. 4270.

It appears that Eustaquio San Jose was employed in the Department of Engineering and Public Works of the City of Manila since 1901 up to the latter part of January, 1935, when he absented himself due to illness. He never

returned to work having died on February 2, 1935. The heirs of the deceased now petition for the payment of the retirement gratuity of the latter under the provisions of Act No. 4270. In support of their claim, they cite as a precedent the case of Petronilo Repia whose retirement under the said law was approved in accordance with my Opinion No. 46, Series 1939.

Act No. 4270 authorizes the City of Manila to "provide for the payment of retirement gratuities to its officers and employees retired or separated from the service on or before December 31, 1935, *as a result of the reorganization of the Government of the City of Manila for the purpose of consolidating activities or reducing the personnel and expenses of the City Government*" (sec. 1). It is to be noted that in order to be granted a gratuity under this law, the officer or employee must have retired or separated from the service "as a result of the reorganization of the Government of the City of Manila." This element discloses the reason for the allowance of the gratuity and determines the propriety of paying the same in each particular case presented. Thus, in my opinion above referred to, I ruled that Mr. Repia, whose position as a laborer in the Department of Engineering and Public Works of the City of Manila was abolished in the city appropriation ordinance which took effect on February 1, 1935, may be given gratuity under the provisions of Act No. 4270, it appearing that his separation from the service on February 1, 1935, was for the purpose of reducing the personnel and expenses of the city. Conformably to this view, other cases of retirement under Act No. 4270 of former laborers in the same department of the city government have been approved, among which may be mentioned those of the late Carlos Rodriguez and the late Jacinto Abejero (*see* 16th Ind., Oct. 4, 1940, Sec. of the Interior; 27th Ind., May 27, 1940, Sec. of the Interior). Those instances mentioned are analogous to the Repia case in that the employees concerned were separated from the service by reason of the abolition of their positions in line with a reorganization at some time prior to the enactment of Act No. 4270.

In the instant case of Eustaquio San Jose, it is shown that his position was abolished in the 1935 appropriations, at the same time (Feb. 1, 1935) and for the same reason as Mr. Repia's, i. e., in order to reduce the personnel and expenses of the city (*see* 1st Ind., April 24, 1941, City Engineer). When he died on February 2, 1935, he was already deemed separated from the service "under the provisions of Act No. 4270" and the gratuity due him became payable to his legal heirs (sec. 5, Act No. 4270). Both

by law and precedent, therefore, the benefits under Act No. 4270 may be extended to the late Eustaquio San Jose.

The city engineer of Manila in recommending the disapproval of the within petition for gratuity points out that the case of Mr. Repia may not be relied upon as a precedent herein because, whereas Mr. Repia was granted an indefinite leave of absence when he was arrested as a leper suspect, the late Eustaquio San Jose voluntarily absented himself from work since January 26, 1935, *without any permission from his immediate superior*. Assuming the truth of this allegation which is denied by the herein petitioners, the conclusion above reached would remain the same. While an unauthorized leave of absence may serve as a ground for disciplinary action, it does not work an *automatic separation* from the service effective as of the time the absence was commenced. At any rate, the supposed unauthorized absence of the deceased on account of illness since January 26, 1935, does not vary the circumstance that his separation from the service was by virtue of the abolition of his position in the appropriation ordinance which became effective February 1st, next following, and not as a result of the unauthorized absence.

For the foregoing considerations, I am of the opinion that the late Eustaquio San Jose, former laborer in the Department of Engineering and Public Works of the City of Manila, may be given the benefits of Act No. 4720.

Respectfully,

JOSE ABAD SANTOS
Secretary of Justice

PAYMENT OF FEES

Opinion No. 148, Series 1941

June 30, 1941

Mr. JOSE F. DE LA VARA
President

The Philippine Shipowners Association, Inc.
Manila

SIR:

This is with reference to your appeal from the ruling of the Public Service Commission that the fees prescribed under section 40 (e) of Commonwealth Act No. 146, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 454, reading, "For reimbursement of the expenses incurred by the Commission in the supervision of other public services * * *," are payable annually.

You contend that although steamships are public services, they are not liable to pay this fee; and if they are so liable, they shall pay, not annually, but only once.

The original provision imposing the fee under consideration enumerated the public services subject thereto, which did not mention ships. (Sec. 40 (d), Com. Act No. 146.) However, this has been amended by Commonwealth Act No. 454 which levies the fee on "other public services" (than motor vehicle services), thereby broadening the scope of the law. It will be further observed that while under Commonwealth Act No. 146, the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission over steamship companies was limited to the fixing of freight and passenger rates (sec. 13), Commonwealth Act No. 454 grants to the Commission *general* supervision and control over them, subject only to specified exceptions. During the discussion of Bill No. 1076, which was subsequently converted into Commonwealth Act No. 454, the sponsor of the measure (Assemblyman Juan Alano) explained that the bill covers all public service utilities and transportation companies, *including inter-island steamship companies*. There can be no doubt, then, that steamship companies are included among the "other public services" subject to the fees prescribed under section 40 (e) of Commonwealth Act No. 146 as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 454.

The next question to be decided is whether the fees prescribed in subsection (e) should be paid annually or only once. The fees required under subsection (d) for reimbursement of the expenses incurred in the supervision and regulation of operations of motor vehicles services are payable annually not only because the purpose of the imposition will not be subserved by a single payment thereof, the services designed to be compensated thereby being continuing ones, but also because of the express mandate found therein, to wit: "The fees provided *in this section* shall be paid on or before June 30 of *each year* with a penalty of fifty per centum in case of delinquency." I perceive no valid reason why the fees required in subsection (e) should not likewise be paid annually, inasmuch as the expenses incurred in the supervision over steamships is as continuing as the expenses met in supervising motor vehicle operations. Indeed, the provision of law requiring annual payments of fees for reimbursement of supervision expenses is made applicable to the "section" so as to include the fees imposed in subsection (e).

It is argued, however, that the provision quoted above applies only to subsection (d) and to no other, for to hold it applicable to all the fees enumerated in section 40

would result in absurdities. Admitting that same does not apply to all the fees prescribed under the section, it is believed, however, that it should be made applicable to subsection (e) because these two subsections refer to related subjects as to render logical the application of the provision to both. Since the paragraph itself declares its provision applicable to the whole section, there can be no valid objection to its application to subsection (e) as such application will not result in an absurdity.

The history of the act which may with propriety be considered in construing same in view of the obscurity of the language (25 R. C. L., section 268, page 1035) lends support to the view above given. Under Commonwealth Act No. 146 before it was amended, the fees corresponding to those required under subsections (d) and (e) were both paid annually. There appears nothing in the amendatory act or in the debates in the National Assembly which discloses an intention to change the frequency of the payment of said fees.

For all the foregoing, it is my opinion that the fees prescribed in section 40 (e) of Commonwealth Act No. 146, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 454, should be paid annually.

Respectfully,

JOSE ABAD SANTOS
Secretary of Justice

CITIZENSHIP POLICY

Opinion No. 155, Series 1941

July 7, 1941

The DIRECTOR OF POSTS
Manila

SIR:

This is with reference to your communication dated June 26, 1941, requesting my opinion on the legality of the appointment of one Panfilo Ciano Uy as temporary lineman in the Bureau of Posts.

It is alleged that Panfilo Ciano Uy is not a citizen of the Philippines because although his mother is a Filipina, his father is a Chinese. It is on this ground that the legality of his appointment is being contested. To my mind, the resolution of the question hinges on whether Philip-

pine citizenship is a requisite for the validity of his appointment as temporary lineman in the Bureau of Posts.

I am not aware of any law prescribing Philippine citizenship as a requisite for the validity of an appointment as temporary lineman in the Bureau of Posts. It is, however, noted that in cases where the state feels a need to pursue a nationalistic policy, it does not fail to manifest such policy in an unmistakable form. For instance, there is the fundamental law announcing such a policy with respect to the natural resources of the country (sec. 1, Art. XIII, Const. of the Philippines). This policy is followed by the act which excludes aliens from engaging in coastwise trade (Act No. 2761). To nationalize the practice of law, the right to be admitted to the Philippine Bar is limited to citizens of the Philippines (sec. 2, Rule 127, Rules of Court). And to nationalize all elective positions in the government, Philippine citizenship is made an indispensable qualification for election to a public office and the exercise of the right to vote (sec. 3, Art. VII, sec. 2, Art. VI, sec. 93, C. A. No. 357, secs. 2071 and 2174, Rev. Adm. Code).

With respect to employments in the Philippine Civil Service, we find this policy expressed in section 12 of Commonwealth Act No. 177. This section requires Philippine or United States citizenship as a qualification for admission to take civil service examinations. The scope of the policy is well defined. It is intended to be pursued primarily in connection with civil service examinations and, incidentally, in all cases of appointments to positions in the Philippine civil service requiring such examinations.

Temporary appointments to competitive positions and appointments to the unclassified service are authorized *without examination* (secs. 10 and 16, C. A. No. 177). The exemption of these cases from the examination requirement clearly indicates an abandonment of the policy with respect thereto.

In view of the foregoing considerations, it is my opinion that the appointment of Panfilo Ciano Uy as temporary lineman in the Bureau of Posts if otherwise valid, is legal notwithstanding his dubious citizenship. If, however, the officer vested with the authority to appoint him desires to pursue a nationalistic policy, I know of no existing prohibition which stands on his way.

Very respectfully,

JOSE ABAD SANTOS

Secretary of Justice

RULINGS OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

RIGHTS OF BENEFICIARY

1ST INDORSEMENT

January 24, 1941

Respectfully returned to the Auditor, Postal Savings Bank, Manila.

This Office is of the opinion that Commonwealth Act No. 394, amending section 2027 of the Revised Administrative Code, can not be given retroactive operation so as to render of no effect the nomination of the beneficiary appearing in personal savings account No. 177990, of the late Emiliano Decasa, because, to do so would impair the right of said beneficiary.

The general rule is that, a law will not be given a retrospective operation, unless that intention has been manifested by the most clear and unequivocal expression, especially where the statute, if given a retrospective operation, would be invalid, as impairing the obligation of contracts or interfering with vested rights. (Sutherland, Statutory Construction, pp. 1157-1160.)

Section 2027, *supra*, before it was amended by Commonwealth Act No. 394, provides as follows:

The rights acquired by a beneficiary under such nomination shall not be greater than he might have acquired as legatee under the depositor's will.

Under this provision of law, the heirs of Pedro Decasa, the beneficiary in said savings account, are not entitled to receive the whole amount of the balance shown therein, it appearing that the deceased depositor is survived by two legitimate children. In accordance with articles 806 and 808 of the Civil Code, the deceased depositor could only dispose by will to persons other than his forced heirs the free portion or one-third of his entire estate. Inasmuch as there is nothing herein to show that he has properties other than the balance in the savings account in question, the heirs of the aforementioned beneficiary are, therefore, entitled to receive only one-third of the balance in said account. The remaining two-thirds should be paid to the surviving spouse, for and in behalf of the legitimate children of the deceased depositor.

M. AGREGADO

Deputy Auditor General

J. P. COURTS EXEMPT**3RD INDORSEMENT***February 14, 1941*

Respectfully returned to the Provincial Auditor, Capiz, Capiz, informing that the prescribed office hours observed by different bureaus and offices under Executive Order No. 222 dated September 13, 1939, do not apply to justice of the peace courts as they are exempted from such requirements, pursuant to the provisions of section 562 of the Revised Administrative Code. Moreover, according to the provisions of section 215 of the same code, "a justice of the peace or auxiliary justice shall be present as often as the business of his court requires; and a justice of the peace shall be present at least once each business day at an appointed hour in his office or at the place where his court is held, * * *."

From the above cited provision of law, it is clear that justices of the peace are given ample latitude of discretion in fixing their office hours which will suit the efficient administration of justice. However, the Honorable, the Secretary of Justice, who exercises supervision and control over justices of the peace has required the latter officials to render not less than three (3) consecutive hours of service a day either in the morning or in the afternoon (Provincial Treasurers' Memorandum No. 501 of this office). He has likewise ruled that after a justice of the peace has fixed his office hours, he cannot occasionally depart therefrom at his will (Provincial Treasurers' Memorandum No. 115).

J. HERNANDEZ

Auditor General

APPROPRIATION FOR SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS**2ND INDORSEMENT***June 16, 1941*

Respectfully returned to the Honorable the Secretary to the President of the Philippines, Manila.

In view of the provisions of section 7-I(22) of the Budget Act, which in part reads as follows:

No part of any appropriation for consumption of supplies and materials authorized in any General Appropriation Act or any other

act shall be used for the manufacture of equipment and the construction of new buildings, except buildings of light materials in emergency cases or used in connection with research or experimental purposes, nor for other construction projects requiring special appropriations * * *.

the proposed construction of a cabinet the estimated cost of materials of which is ₱10 violates said provision of law since the materials to be purchased for said purpose could not be legally charged against the appropriation for furniture and equipment but only against the appropriation for consumption of supplies and materials. It may also be stated in this connection that the appropriation for furniture and equipment contemplates purchases of already manufactured articles and cannot be used for the purchase of supplies and materials.

M. AGREGADO
Acting Auditor General

MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE RULINGS

M. R. R. CO. PENSION SYSTEM RESTORED

MANILA, July 2, 1941

The PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER
MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY
Manila

SIR:

With reference to your memorandum of May 21, 1941, I beg to inform you that His Excellency, the President approves the restoration of the pension system formerly in effect in the Manila Railroad Company which provided for payment of pensions to retired (monthly paid) employees, aged 55 years or over with 30 years service, equal to one-third of the amount of salary received at the time of retirement, with the following modifications as proposed in your aforesaid memorandum:

1. The pension privilege to be extended to daily paid laborers by placing them on the same basis as monthly paid employees.
2. The pension privilege to be extended also to employees and laborers who have become physically incapacitated to render efficient service to the Company, with the understanding that in such cases the amount of pension to be paid, if the period of service is less than 30 years, shall be based on the proportion which the number of years served

bears to the normal period of 30 years, i. e., a physically incapacitated employee or laborer with 15 years of service to be entitled to one-half of the full pension rate; 20 years, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the full pension rate, etc.

3. The minimum retirement pay to be reduced from ₱360 per annum to ₱240 and the maximum from ₱2,500 to ₱1,500 per annum in view of the extension of the pension privilege to daily paid laborers.

Respectfully,

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

APPOINTMENTS AND DESIGNATIONS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Sotero Baluyut, appointed *ad interim*, Secretary of Public Works and Communications, June 18, 1941; took oath of office July 1, 1941.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Teofilo Sison, appointed *ad interim*, Secretary of Justice, July 1, 1941.

SUPREME COURT

Jose Abad Santos, nominated Associate Justice, May 21, 1941; confirmed by the Commission on Appointments on the same day.

Roman Ozaeta, appointed *ad interim*, Associate Justice, June 17, 1941; took oath of office June 24, 1941.

COURT OF APPEALS

Jose G. Generoso, appointed *ad interim*, Associate Justice, June 17, 1941; took oath of office July 1, 1941.

CODE COMMITTEE

Ramon Avanceña, *ad interim*, Chairman, June 19, 1941; appointment.

Alex Reyes, *ad interim*, member, June 19, 1941; appointment.

Antonio Villa-Real, *ad interim*, member, June 19, 1941; appointment.

Jorge Bocobo, *ad interim*, member, June 19, 1941; appointment.

Jose P. Laurel, *ad interim*, member, June 19, 1941; appointment.

Mariano A. Albert, *ad interim*, member, June 19, 1941; appointment.

Pedro Y. Ylagan, *ad interim*, member, July 1, 1941; appointment.

BUREAU OF JUSTICE

Sixto de la Costa, appointed *ad interim*, Solicitor-General, June 17, 1941; took oath of office June 26, 1941.

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE

Ambrosio Santos, appointed *ad interim*, Judge, Sixth Judicial District, to preside over the Court of First Instance of Camarines Sur, First Branch, June 17, 1941; took oath of office July 2, 1941.

Arsenio Locsin, appointed *ad interim*, Judge, Fourth Judicial District, to preside over the Court of First Instance of Manila and Palawan, Fifth Branch, June 17, 1941; took oath of office June 28, 1941.

Pablo Angeles David, appointed *ad interim*, Judge, Third Judicial District, to preside over the Court of First Instance of Tarlac, June 17, 1941; took oath of office July 2, 1941.

Pompeyo Diaz, appointed *ad interim*, Judge-at-large, June 17, 1941; took oath of office July 2, 1941.

QUEZON CITY

Hipolito Salvador, acting assessor, June 14, 1941; appointment.

PROVINCES

ANTIQUE

Francisco O. Bernabe, municipal councilor, Sibalom, June 20, 1941; appointment.

PAMPANGA

Jose P. Fausto, appointed Acting Provincial Governor, July 1, 1941; took oath of office on the same day.

Adriano de la Cruz, municipal councilor, Floridablanca, June 20, 1941; appointment.

ZAMBALES

C. R. Huddleson, *ad interim*, justice of the peace, Olongapo, June 19, 1941; appointment.

M. R. Springs, *ad interim*, auxiliary justice of the peace, Olongapo, June 19, 1941; appointment.

ADVERTISEMENTS

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

GENERAL LAND REGISTRATION OFFICE

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Capiz

[Land Registration Case No. 331. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 54696]

MUNICIPALITY OF BURUANGA, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry, and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Capiz, in Capiz, Capiz, P. I.; the heirs of Antonio Pañganiban, Tiburcio Ascano, Bernardo Tolentino, Simon Flores, Felipe Flores, Maria Magla-oy, Juan Tolenero, Silvina Tuma-ob, and Francisco Sim, all of these in Buruanga, Capiz, P. I.; and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Jaro, in Jaro, Iloilo, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by the municipality of Buruanga, through its mayor, in Buruanga, Capiz, P. I., to register and confirm its title to the following property:

Three parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, more particularly determined and described on the plans and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The situations, boundaries, and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-108467), situated in the barrio of Lindero, municipality of Buruanga, Province of Capiz, P. I.—Bounded on the N., SE., and S. by property of the heirs of Antonio Pañganiban; and on the NW. by the proposed national road. Point "1" is S. 48° 07' E., 1,466.73 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Santander, Buruanga, Capiz. Area 9,958 square meters

2. A parcel of land (plan Psu-111237), situated in the Poblacion, municipality of Buruanga, Province of Capiz, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. and NW. by property of Tiburcio Ascano; on the SW. by properties of the municipal government of Buruanga; and on the W. by property of Bernardo Tolentino. Point "1" is N. 73° 21' E., 110.76 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Buruanga, Capiz. Area 5,292 square meters.

3. A parcel of land (plan Psu-111239), situated

in the barrio of Cubay, municipality of Buruanga, Province of Capiz, P. I.—Bounded on the E. by properties of Juan Tolenero and Silvina Tuma-ob; on the SE. by property of Silvina Tuma-ob; on the SW. by property of Francisco Sim; and on the NW. by properties of Simon Flores, Felipe Flores, and Maria Magla-oy. Point "1" is S. 44° 33' W., 843.50 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 2, Argao, Buruanga, Capiz. Area 5,250 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Capiz, at its session to be held in the municipality of Capiz, Province of Capiz, P. I., on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Conrado Barrios, judge of said court, the 21st day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 14th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

(2, 3)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Albay

[Land Registration Case No. 158. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55195]

MUNICIPALITY OF BACACAY, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Albay, in Legaspi, Albay, P. I.; Simeon Alparce, Quirico Cabredo, Eusebio Cabredo and Ireneo Cabredo, all of these in Bacacay, Albay, P. I.; Hospicio Torre, Justina Belen, Paula Bermas, Ambrosio Basabe and Patricio Bejo, all of these in Bonga, Bacacay, Albay, P. I.; and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nueva Caceres, in Naga, Camarines Sur, P. I., and to all whom it may concern.

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by the municipality of Bacacay, through its

mayor, in Bacacay, Albay, P. I., to register and confirm its title to the following property:

Six parcels of land, more particularly determined and described on the plans and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The situations, boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psm-1000, sheet No. 1), situated in the Poblacion, municipality of Bacacay, Province of Albay, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. and SE. by property of Quirico Cabredo; on the SW. by lot No. 2; and on the NW. by property of the municipal government of Bacacay (old school site). Point "1" is S. 6° 06' E., 417.77 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, Bacacay. Area 7,543 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psm-1000, sheet No. 1), situated in the Poblacion, municipality of Bacacay, Province of Albay, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of the municipal government of Bacacay (old school site) and lot No. 1; and on the SW. by property of Quirico Cabredo and lot No. 4. Point "1" is S. 27° 01' W., 492.44 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, Bacacay. Area 2,346 square meters.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psm-1000, sheet No. 1), situated in the Poblacion, municipality of Bacacay, Province of Albay, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Simeon Alparce; on the SE. by property of Quirico Cabredo; on the SW. by property of the municipal government of Bacacay (old school site); and on the NW. by the Bez Street. Point "1" is S. 3° 41' W., 355.38 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, Bacacay. Area 3,498 square meters.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psm-1000, sheet No. 1), situated in the Poblacion, municipality of Bacacay, Province of Albay, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 2; on the SE. by property of Quirico Cabredo; on the SW. by property of Quirico Cabredo and lot No. 5; and on the NW. by the Bez Street. Point "1" is S. 26° 50' W., 524.20 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, Bacacay. Area 3,146 square meters.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psm-1000, sheet No. 1), situated in the Poblacion, municipality of Bacacay, Province of Albay, P. I.—Bounded on the NE., SE. and NW. by lot No. 4; and on the SW. by property of Eusebio Cabredo. Point "1" is S. 22° 07' W., 524.62 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, Bacacay. Area 141 square meters.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 6, plan Psm-1000, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Bonga, municipality of Bacacay, Province of Albay, P. I.—Bounded on the N. by properties of Paula Bermas and Justina Belen; on the E. by properties of Am-brosio Basabe and Patricio Bejo; on the S. by property of Hospicio Torre; and on the W. by the

Legaspi-Tabaco National Road. Point "1" is S. 2° 51' E., 339.68 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Bonga, Bacacay. Area 10,503 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Albay, at its session to be held in the municipality of Legaspi, Province of Albay, P. I., on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fernando Hernandez, judge of said court, the 21st day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 24th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(2, 3)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of Cavite

[Land Registration Case No. 503. G. L. R. O. Record No. 55197]

ANICETO ANCERO, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Cavite, in Cavite, Cavite, P. I.; the municipal board of Tagaytay, Marcelo Caramay, Irene Baybay, Teofilo Baybay, Mamerto Oligario and Crisanta Bayabay, all of these in Tagaytay, Cavite, P. I.; and the heirs of Vito Vilarmino, in Silang, Cavite, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Aniceto Ancero, in Tagaytay, Cavite, P. I., through the attorney H. B. Arandia, in Cavite, Cavite, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-111465), situated in the City of Tagaytay, Province of Cavite, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by the Mag-Asawang Ilat Creek and property of Marcelo Caramay; on the SE. and S. by property of Irene Baybay; and on the NW. by the Mag-Asawang Ilat Creek. Point "1" is N. 67° 46' W., 1,572.46 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 5, City of Tagaytay. Area 93,034 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cavite, at its session to be held

in the City of Cavite, Province of Cavite, P. I., on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8.30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Arsenio Roldan, judge of said court, the 24th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 24th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
(2, 3) Registration Office

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Cavite

[Land Registration Case No. 504. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55198]

FRANCISCO MOJICA and MODESTA DINCO, *applicants*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Cavite, in Cavite, P. I.; the municipal council of Alfonso, Macario Mendoza and Miguel Herrera, all of these in Alfonso, Cavite, P. I.; Tomasa Mendoza and Baldomero Herrera, these two in Naujan, Mindoro, P. I.; the heirs of Jose Pio de Roda, in Indang, Cavite, P. I.; the municipal council of Baylen and Mamerto Mendoza, these two in Baylen, Cavite, P. I.; Angel Benico, in the barrio of Narvaes, Baylen, Cavite, P. I.; Ciriaco Salazar, Pablo Binua, Timoteo Perea, Benigno Crisaldo, Fausto Dinco and Dionisio Perea, all of these in the barrio of Sinaliw, Alfonso, Cavite, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Francisco Mojica and Modesta Dinco, in the barrio of Sinaliw, Alfonso, Cavite, P. I., through the attorney Mariano B. Villanueva, in Kneedler Building, Manila, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

Two parcels of land, with the improvements thereon, more particularly determined and described on the plans and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The situations, boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-107628, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Sinaliw, municipality of Alfonso, Province of Cavite, P. I.—

Bounded on the NE. by the Buruhan River and a creek; on the SE. by property of Timoteo Perea; on the SW. by properties of Timoteo Perea, Benigno Crisaldo and Fausto Dinco, an old trail and properties of Dionisio Perea and Ciriaco Salazar; and on the NW. by a horse trail and properties of Ciriaco Salazar and Macario Mendoza. Point "1" is S. 67° 33' W., 3,391.46 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Alfonso, Cavite. Area 86,215 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-107628, sheet No. 2), situated in the sitio of Guyong-guyong, barrio of Narvaes, municipality of Baylen, Province of Cavite, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by a creek and properties of Mamerto Mendoza, Tomasa Mendoza and Miguel Herrera; on the SE. by property of Baldomero Herrera; on the SW. by the Goyong-goyong River; and on the NW. by the Goyong-goyong River and property of Angel Benico. Point "1" is S. 85° 28' W., 5,204.25 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Alfonso, Cavite. Area 119,930 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cavite, at its session to be held in the City of Cavite, Province of Cavite, P. I., on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8.30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Arsenio Roldan, judge of said court, the 24th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 24th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
(2, 3) Registration Office

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Bulacan

[Land Registration Case No. 1404. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55199]

ALFREDO NICOLAS, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Bulacan, in Malolos, Bulacan, P. I.; the municipal council of Norzagaray, Domingo Atienza and Damaso Reyes, all of these in Norzagaray, Bulacan, P. I.; Feliciano Nicolas, in Alvarez Extension No. 49, Int. 23, Callejon Norte, Santa Cruz, Manila, P. I.; and Anastacia Gutierrez, on David Street

No. 85, Pasay, Rizal, P. I.; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Alfredo Nicolas, on David Street No. 85, Pasay, Rizal, P. I., through the attorney Severino P. Izon, on Juan Luna Street No. 978, Manila, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-110033), situated in the barrio of Pinagkamaligan, municipality of Norzagaray, Province of Bulacan, P. I.—Bounded on the N. and NW. by a creek; on the NE. by property of Domingo Atienza; on the SE. by property of Damaso Reyes; and on the SW. by the Manampus Creek and property of Feliciano Nicolas. Point "1" is S. 58° 57' E., 10,507.07 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, Norzagaray. Area 225,215 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, P. I., on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. E. Araneta Diaz, judge of said court, the 28th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I. this 24th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(2, 3)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16972. G. L. R. O. Record No. 55152]

SILVINO ROMERO, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Binalonan, Vicente Tomboc, Agueda Patague, Gervasio Ladines, Anacleto Quiñones, Primitivo Ambrose, Juan Ambrose and Pablo Patague, all of these in Binalonan, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this

court by Silvino Romero, in Binalonan, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Graciano S. Gayapa, in Binalonan, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-22461), situated in the barrio of Santa Catalina, municipality of Binalonan, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Anacleto Quiñones; on the SW. by properties of Juan Ambrose and Pablo Patague; and on the NW. by property of Gervasio Ladines. Point "1" is N. 4° 47' E., 1,312.03 m. from E. L. B. M. No. 1, Mangusmana, Binalonan. Area 6,176 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 14th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 24th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(2, 3)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16973. G. L. R. O. Record No. 55153]

AURELIO JAZMIN and ISABEL PADLAN, *applicants*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Mangatarem, Pedro Jazmin, Antonio Alamillo, Marceliano Alaysa, Marceliano Jazmin and Jose Alamillo, all of these in Mangatarem, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Aurelio Jazmin and Isabel

Padlan, in Mangatarem, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Arturo T. Padlan, in Magatarem, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-106179), situated in the barrio of Melang, municipality of Mangatarem, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Antonio Alamillo; on the E. by property of Marceliano Alaysa; on the SE. by property of Marceliano Jazmin; and on the NW. by properties of Jose Alamillo and Antonio Alamillo. Point "1" is S. 60° 46' W., 4,391 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Mangatarem, Pangasinan. Area 98,502 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 14th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 24th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(2, 3)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16974. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55154]

BENITO DE AQUINO ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Pozorrubio, Trinidad Niturada, Trinidad Retorban, Rosa Caldito, Pedro del Campo, Gregorio Venezuela, Francisco Caldito, Florencio de Aquino and Macario Antenor, all of these in Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, P. I.; Sario Agoy, Mariano Returban, Juan de Aquino, Estanislao

Quiriones and Julian Fernandez, all of these in Rosario, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, P. I.; and Dionisia Mariñas, in Palguyod, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Benito de Aquino, Lucio de Aquino, Ambrosio de Aquino and Marcela de Aquino, all of these in Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Rupisan & Ramirez, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

Two parcels of land, with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Rosario, municipality of Pozorrubio, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-21142).—Bounded on the NE. by properties of Sario Agoy, Macario Antenor, and Mariano Returban; on the SE. by properties of Florencio de Aquino and Juan de Aquino; on the S. by property of Dionisia Mariñas; on the W. by property of Gregorio Venezuela; and on the NW. by properties of Gregorio Venezuela and Francisco Caldito. Point "1" is S. 83° 15' W., 1,394.39 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Rosario, Pozorrubio. Area 33,294 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-21142).—Bounded on N., E., and NW. by property of Juan de Aquino; on the SW. by property of Estanislao Quiriones; and on the W. by property of Julian Fernandez. Point "1" is S. 81° 42' W., 1,360.34 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Rosario, Pozorrubio. Area 7,517 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 14th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 24th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(2, 3)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16975. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55155]

MANUEL ROMANO and SOFIA PUBLICO, *applicants*
NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Bayambang, Mamerto Bondoc, Maxima Bugarin, Petronilo Salvador, Diego Abalos, Policarpio Giron and Bernardo Pacubas, all of these in Bayambang, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Manuel Romano and Sofia Publico, in the barrio of Carungay, Bayambang, Pangasinan, P. I., through he attorneys Rupisan & Ramirez, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I. to register and confirm their title to the following property:

Two parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Carungay, municipality of Bayambang, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-73760).—Bounded on the NE. by a dike; on the SE. by properties of Diego Abalos, Policarpio Giron & Bernardo Pacubas *vs.* Petronilo Salvador; on the SW. by lot No. 2; and on the NW. by properties of Diego Abalos, Policarpio Giron & Bernardo Pacubas claimed by Maxima Bugarin. Point "1" is N. 42° 30' W., 2,033.43 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Pangdel, Bayambang. Area 5,376 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-73760).—Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 1; on the SE. by property of Petronilo Salvador; on the SW. by a property of Petronilo Salvador; and on the NW. by property of Maxima Bugarin. Point "1" is N. 25° 01' W., 1,978.77 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Pangdel, Bayambang, Pangasinan. Area 147 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as

confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 14th day of May, in the year 1941. Issued at Manila, P. I., this 24th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(2, 3)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16976. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55156]

FELIPA CABANILLA and MARINA CABANILLA, *applicants*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Alcala, Victoriano Mabalot, Santiago Nario, Estanislao Duque, Catalino de los Santos, Juan Pabunan, Mateo Agdeppa, Gundisalvo Limos, Dalmacio Nera, Cirila Nelmda and the heirs of Julian de Leon, all of these in Alcala, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Felipa Cabanilla and Marina Cabanilla, these two in Alcala, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorneys Rupisan & Ramirez, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio of San Pedro, municipality of Alcala, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land lot No. 1, plan Psu-29537, sheet No. 1).—Bounded on the NE. by a creek and a ditch; on the S. by a ditch; and on the SW. by a ditch and a creek. Point "1" is S. 82° 37' E., 3,060.93 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Alcala. Area 7,486 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-29537, sheet No. 1).—Bounded on the N. by a ditch; on the NE. by a ditch and property of Dalmacio Nera; on the SE. by property of Cirila Nelmda; and on the SW. by property of the heirs of Julian de Leon.

Point "1" is S. 71° 11' E., 3,563.83 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Alcala. Area 16,601 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 14th day of May, in the year 1941.
Issued at Manila, P. I., this 24th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
(2, 3) Registration Office

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Leyte**

[Land Registration Case No. 262. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55103]

LUCIANO PEÑEDA, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Leyte, in Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.; the municipal council of Palo, Quiteria Acedillo, Gualberta Palminar, Iñiga Delictor, Leoncia Delictor, Gregoria Alimangohan, Lorenzo Engracial, and Jacinta V. de Peñeda, all of these in Palo, Leyte, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Luciano Peñeda, in Palo, Leyte, P. I., through the attorney Mateo Canoynoy, in Tacloban, Leyte, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

Two parcels of land, with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Buri, municipality of Palo, Province of Leyte, P. I., more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-108858).—Bounded on the NE. and NW. by the Mangon-Bañgon River; on the SE. by property of Lorenzo Engracial; and on the SW. by properties of Gre-

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goria Alimangohan, Iñiga Delictor and Leoncia Delictor, Gualberta Palminar and Quiteria Acedillo. Point "1" is N. 69° 05' W., 2,331.74 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, Palo, Leyte. Area 30,131 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-108858).—Bounded on the NE., SW., and NW. by the Mangon-Bañgon River; and on the SE. by property of Lorenzo Engracial. Point "1" is N. 65° 56' W., 2,107 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, Palo, Leyte. Area 29,560 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Leyte, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tacloban, Province of Leyte, P. I., on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Vicente Llanes, judge of said court, the 26th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 20th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
(2, 3) Registration Office

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Rizal**

[Land Registration Case No. 1474. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55201]

PATERNIO SANTIAGO, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Rizal, and the municipal council of Pasig, these two in Pasig, Rizal, P. I.; Dominga Tuason, in Plaza Rizal, Pasig, Rizal, P. I.; Constancia Reyes, Avelina Reyes, Crisanta Reyes and Bonifacio Reyes, all of these on Dr. Pilapil Street No. 45, Pasig, Rizal, P. I.; and Felisa Cruz de Santiago, on Dr. Pilapil Street No. 34, Pasig, Rizal, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Paterno Santiago, on Dr. Pilapil Street No. 43, Pasig, Rizal, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-113412), situated in the barrio of Sagad, municipality of Pasig, Province

of Rizal, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Constancia, Avelina, Crisanta and Bonifacio Reyes; on the SE. by the Dr. Pilapil Street; on the SW. by property of Dominga Tuason; and on the NW. by an alley (actual). Point "1" is N. 12° 39' E., 599.72 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Pasig, Rizal. Area 720 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal, P. I., on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8.30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Alejo Labrador, judge of said court, the 26th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 26th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(2, 3)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16977. G. L. R. O. Record No. 55157]

SEGUNDA GAMBOA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Urdaneta, Juan Agas, Tomas Melanes, Trinidad Agas, Jesusa de la Cruz, and Adriano Caguioa, all of these in Urdaneta, Pangasinan, P. I.; Pedro Bernardo, Rufino Adviento and Valentin Murillo, all of these in the barrio of S. Vicente, Urdaneta, Pangasinan, P. I.; Modesto D. Aquino, Cirilino Morales and Eulalio Lorezco, all of these in the barrio of Pias, Mapandan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Florentino de la Cruz, in Domalandan, Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; Maria B. Morales and Angeles Garcia, these two in Mapandan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Modesta Reveleda, in the barrio of Nilombot, Mapandan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Cresencia Carbonel, on San Marcelino Street No. 317-B, Manila, P. I.; and Remigio

Madayag, in the barrio of Cayambanan, Urdaneta, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Segunda Gamboa, in the barrio of Domalandan, Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., Brigido B. Morales and Vicotria Morales, these two in Mapandan, Pangasinan, P. I., Maximo Morales, in the barrio of Nilombot. Mapandan, Pangasinan, P. I., and Bernabe M. Datuin, on San Marcelino Street No. 317-B, Manila, P. I., thru the Attorney Troadio E. Almazan, in Malasiqui, Pangasinan, P. I. to register and confirm their title to the following property:

Fifteen parcels of land, situated in the barrio of San Vicente, municipality of Urdaneta, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-112708).—Bounded on the N. by lot No. 2 and properties of Juan Agas et al and Pedro Bernardo; on the NE. by property of Pedro Bernardo; on the SE. by lot No. 15; and on the W. by property of Tomas Melanes. Point "1" is S. 45° 26' W., 2,598.12 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Cayambanan, Urdaneta. Area 3,839 square meters

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-112708).—Bounded on the N. by lot No. 3; on the E. by property of Juan Agas et al.; on the S. by lot No. 1; and on the W. by property of Tomas Melanes and lot No. 9. Point "1" is S. 45° 26' W., 2,598.12 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Cayambanan, Urdaneta. Area 11,625 square meters

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-112708).—Bounded on the N. by lot No. 4; on the E. by property of Juan Agas et al.; on the S. by lot No. 2; and on the W. by lot No. 9. Point "1" is S. 59° 16' W., 2,213.10 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Cayambanan, Urdaneta. Area 13,251 square meters.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-112708).—Bounded on the N. by the Metura River; on the E. by lot No. 5; on the S. by property of Juan Agas et al., and lot No. 3; on the W. by lot No. 9; and on the NW. by the Urdaneta-Binalonan National Road. Point "1" is S. 59° 16' W., 2,213.10 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Cayambanan, Urdaneta. Area 6,799 square meters.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-112708).—Bounded on the NE. and NW. by the Metura River; on the E. by property of Rufino Adviento (now) Pascual Castillo (before); on the S. by lots Nos. 7 and 6 and property of Jesusa de la Cruz; and on the W. by lot No. 4. Point "1" is S. 57° 46' W.,

2,103.67 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Cayambanan, Urdaneta. Area 10,189 square meters.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 6, plan Psu-112708).—Bounded on the N. by lot No. 5; on the E. by lot No. 7; on the S. by property of Trinidad Agas; and on the W. by property of Jesusa de la Cruz, Point "1" is S. 55° 21' W., 2,190.90 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Cayambanan, Urdaneta. Area 2,538 square meters

7. A parcel of land (lot No. 7, plan Psu-112708).—Bounded on the N. by lot No. 5; on the E. by property of Rufino Adviento (now) Pascual Castillo (before); on the S. by property of Trinidad Agas; and on the W. by lot No. 6. Point "1" is S. 55° 21' W., 2,190.90 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Cayambanan, Urdaneta. Area 2,835 square meters.

8. A parcel of land (lot No. 8, plan Psu-112708).—Bounded on the NE. and NW. by the Metura River; on the SE. by the Binalonan-Urdaneta National Road; on the SW. by lot No. 14; and on the W. by property of Adriano Caguioa. Point "1" is S. 58° 42' W., 2,346.06 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Cayambanan, Urdaneta. Area 11,065 square meters.

9. A parcel of land (lot No. 9, plan Psu-112708).—Bounded on the E. by lots Nos. 4, 3, and 2; on the S. by property of Tomasa Melanes; on the SW. by lot No. 10; and on the NW. by the Urdaneta-Binalonan National Road. Point "1" is S. 48° 46' W., 2,550.47 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Cayambanan, Urdaneta. Area 11,395 square meters.

10. A parcel of land (lot No. 10, plan Psu-112708).—Bounded on the N. and E. by lot No. 9; on the S. by property of Tomasa Melanes; on the W. by lots Nos. 11 and 13; and on the NW. by the Urdaneta-Binalonan National Road. Point "1" is S. 48° 46' W., 2,550.47 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Cayambanan, Urdaneta. Area 10,093 square meters.

11. A parcel of land (lot No. 11, plan Psu-112708).—Bounded on the N. by lot No. 12; on the E. by lot No. 10; on the S. by property of Tomasa Melanes; and on the W. by property of Adriano Caguioa. Point "1" is S. 49° 21' W., 2,590.23 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Cayambanan, Urdaneta. Area 5,574 square meters.

12. A parcel of land (lot No. 12, plan Psu-112708).—Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 13; on the S. by lot No. 11; on the W. by property of Adriano Caguioa; and on the NW. by the Urdaneta-Binalonan National Road. Point "1" is S. 52° 45' W., 2,496.28 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Cayambanan, Urdaneta. Area 5,560 square meters.

13. A parcel of land (lot No. 13, plan Psu-112708).—Bounded on the E. by lot No. 10; on the SW. by lot No. 12; and on the NW. by the Urdaneta-Binalonan National Road. Point "1" is S. 55° 40' W., 2,380.61 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Cayambanan, Urdaneta. Area 3,091 square meters.

14. A parcel of land (lot No. 14, plan Psu-112708).—Bounded on the N. and NE. by lot No. 8; on the SE. by the Binalonan-Urdaneta National Road; and on the SW. by property of Adriano Caguioa. Point "1" is S. 57° 29' W., 2,386.22 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Cayambanan, Urdaneta. Area 729 square meters.

15. A parcel of land (lot No. 15, plan Psu-112708).—Bounded on the NE. by property of Pedro Bernardo; on the SE. by an irrigation ditch; and on the NW. by lot No. 1. Point "1" is S. 44° 49' W., 2,656.75 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Cayambanan, Urdaneta. Area 273 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 14th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 25th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

(2, 3)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16978. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55158]

JULIAN JAVIER, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Binmaley, and Margarita de la Cruz, these two in Binmaley, Pangasinan, P. I.; Anastasia Tiongson, in Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Juan Baniqued, in Biec, Binmaley, Pangasinan, P. I.; Emigdio Aquino, Leoncio Valerio and Eustaquio Valerio, all these in Biec and Calocan Sur, Binmaley, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Julian Javier, in Binmaley, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney P. M. Tiongson, in

Tarlac, Tarlac, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-110675), with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Biec, municipality of Binmaley, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Juan Baniqued; on the SE. by property of Eustaquio Valerio; on the SW. by properties of Anastasia Tionson; and on the NW. by property of Emigdio Aquino & Leoncio Valerio. Point "1" is N. 82° 23' E., 1,302.48 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Binmaley, Pangasinan. Area 11,067 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 14th day of May, in the year 1941.
Issued at Manila, P. I., this 25th day of June,

1941. [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Attest: Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(2, 3)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16979. G. L. R. O. Record No. 55169]

RAYMUNDO DOMANLAG, applicant

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry and the Director of Public Works, all these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Binalonan, in Binalonan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Feliciano Dorion, Domingo de Vera, Perfecto Aliguas, Crispin Aradanas and Eustaquia Contawe, all of these in the barrio of Bugayong, Binalonan, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Raymundo Domanlag, in the barrio of Bugayong, Binalonan, Pangasinan, P. I., through

the attorney Vicente Bengzon, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-111741), situated in the barrio of Bugayong, municipality of Binalonan, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the N. and E. by property of Domingo de Vera; on the S. by property of Perfecto Aliguas; and on the NW. by a trail and property of Crispin Aradanas. Point "1" is S. 52° 08' W., 895.82 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Bugayong, Binalonan, Pangasinan. Area 4,166 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 14th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 25th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(2, 3)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16980. G. L. R. O. Record No. 55170]

ANTONIO JUGAL and FABIANA DUADUA, applicants

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Binalonan, and Dionisio Farnacio, these two in Binalonan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Eufrazio Nicha, in Angadanan, Isabela, P. I.; Alejandro Castilan, in Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Gertrudis Alcoide, in Rosario, Binalonan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Rico Aradanas and Venancio Rivera, these two in Santa Maria Norte, Binalonan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Jose Castilan and Romario Aradanas, these two in Santo Niño, Binalonan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Victoriano Lozano, Sergio Abon, Maria

Juan, Lorenza Lopez, Glicerio Esteves, Maximo Doyanen, Pedro Ladines, Mariano Contaoe, Buenaventura Baldonado, Bernarda Valencia, Claro Zalon, Joaquin Pedral and Juan Layos, all of these in Bugayong, Binalonan, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Antonio Jugal and Fabiana Duadua, in the barrio of Bugayong, Binalonan, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Vicente Bengzon, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

Three parcels of land, more particularly determined and described on the plans and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The situations, boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land lot No. 1, plan Psu-111735, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Bugayong, municipality of Binalonan, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the N. by property of the municipal government of Binalonan; on the NE. by property of Gregorio Abon (before) Maria Juan (now); on the E. by property of Lorenzo Lopez; on the S. by a barrio road; and on the SW. by an irrigation ditch. Point "1" is S. 80° 10' W., 161.85 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Bugayong, Binalonan. Area 2,955 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-111735, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Bugayong, municipality of Binalonan, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the N. by property of Dionisio Farnacio; on the NE. by properties of Maximo Doyanen, Pedro Ladines, Mariano Contaoe and Buenaventura Baldonado; on the E. by property of Eufrazio Nicha; on the SE. by property of Bernarda Valencia; and on the SW. by property of Claro Zalon. Point "1" is S. 31° 59' W., 914.28 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Bugayong, Binalonan. Area 11,212 square meters.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-111735, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Linmansangan, municipality of Binalonan, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by a trail; on the SE. by property of Gertrudis Alcoide; on the SW. by property of Alejandro Castilan; and on the NW. by property of Rico Aradanas. Point "1" is S. 29° 23' W., 1,471.03 m. from B. L. P. M. No. 1, Bugayong, Binalonan, Pangasinan, Area 5,378 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the

time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 14th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 25th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS

Chief of the General Land

Registration Office

(2, 3)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16981. G. L. R. O. Record No. 55171]

FELICIANO SALUDO and PERPETUA COLLADO, applicants

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Natividad, Raymundo Saludo, Fruto Paas and Mariano Hupana, all of these in Natividad, Pangasinan, P. I.; Feliciano Malapit, Daniel Balocanag and Jose Collado, all of these in the barrio of Salud, Natividad, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Feliciano Saludo and Perpetua Collado, in the barrio of Salud, Natividad, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Vicente Bengzon, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

Three parcels of land, more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The situations, boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-110763), situated in the Poblacion, municipality of Natividad, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Daniel Balocanag; on the SE. by property of Mariano Hupana; on the SW. by property of Feliciano Malapit (before) Mariano Hupana (now); and on the NW. by a creek. Point "1" is N. 25° 27' W., 333.78 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 3, Natividad, Pangasinan. Area 734 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-110763), situated in the Poblacion, municipality of Natividad, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Daniel Balocanag; on the SE. by a creek; on the SW. by property of Feliciano Malapit;

and on the NW. by property of the municipal government of Natividad. Point "1" is N. 27° 57' W., 450.20 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 3, Natividad, Pangasinan. Area 1,727 square meters.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-110763), situated in the barrio of Salud, municipality of Natividad, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the N. by the Cabolandayan Creek; on the NE. by properties of Jose Collado and Daniel Balocanag and an irrigation ditch; on the SE. by property of the municipal government of Natividad; and on the SW. by properties of Feliciano Malapit and an irrigation ditch. Point "1" is N. 29° 29' W., 556.16 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 3, Natividad, Pangasinan. Area 16,318 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 14th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 25th day of June, 1941.

Attest:

[SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

(2, 3)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Iloilo

[Land Registration Case No. 699. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 54962]

CORNELIO BALOFENOS, applicant

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Iloilo, in Iloilo, P. I.; the municipal council of Barotac Viejo, Severina Barrera, Pablo Tugbang, the heirs of Cleto Causing, Latino Bañaria and Nicomedes Tugbang, all of these in Barotac Viejo, Iloilo, P. I.; Eustaquio Baldelobar, Damaso Barquis, Andres Barniego, Meliton Baldeviso, Cenon Albarado, Cayo Poñafiel, Eugenio Bataluna, Alejandro Bandajandong, Eduarda Balasoto, Margarita Baluasa, Jacinto Basbaño, Moises Salado, Virgilio Bareto and Maximo Bating, all of these in San Rafael, Barotac

Viejo, Iloilo, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Cornelio Balofenos, in Barotac Viejo, Iloilo, P. I., through the attorney C. M. Zulueta, on Iznart Street No. 387, Iloilo, Iloilo, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

Four parcels of land, situated in the barrio of San Rafael, municipality of Barotac Viejo, Province of Iloilo, P. I., more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of the said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 12, plan Psu-83390, sheet No. 7).—Bounded on the NE. by the Pascolon Creek and property of Eustaquio Baldelobar; on the SE. by properties of Damaso Barquis, Andres Barniego, Meliton Baldeviso, Cayo Poñafiel, Pablo Tugbang and the Aripdip Creek; on the S. and SW. by the Aripdip Creek; on the NW. by the Hin-ayan Creek, properties of Latino Bañaria, Eduardo Balasoto, Alejandro Bandajandong and the Pascolon Creek; and on the interior by property of Cenon Albarado. Point "1" is N. 79° 19' E., 5,773.50 m. from M. B. M. No. 2, Passi Cad. Area 1,110,386 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 14, plan Psu-83390, sheet No. 7).—Bounded on the N. by property of Margarita Baluasa; on the NE. by the Tinumbacan Creek; on the SE. by the Tinumbacan Creek and property of Eugenio Bataluna; on the S. by properties of Eugenio Bataluna and Nicomedes Tugbang; on the SW. by properties of Eugenio Bataluna and Jacinto Basbaño; and on the NW. by property of Jacinto Basbaño. Point "1" is E. 85° 11' E., 4,390.90 m. from M. B. M. No. 29, Passi Cad. Area 83,109 square meters.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 15, plan Psu-83390, sheet No. 7).—Bounded on the NE. by the Aripdip Creek; on the SE. by the Aripdip Creek and the Tinumbacan Creek; on the SW. by the Tinumbacan Creek; and on the NW. by property of Margarita Baluasa. Point "1" is N. 81° 28' E., 4,684.67 m. from M. B. M. No. 29, Passi Cad. Area 15,268 square meters.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 16, plan Psu-83390, sheet No. 7).—Bounded on the NE. by properties of Moises Salado and Virgilio Bareto; on the SE. by property of Maximo Bating and the Pascolon Creek; on the SW. and W. by the Pascolon Creek; and on the NW. by the Hin-ayan Creek. Point "1" is N. 73° 21' E., 6,292.29 m. from M. B. M. No. 29, Passi Cad. Area 46,779 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Iloilo, at its session to be held in the City of Iloilo, Province of Iloilo, P. I., on the

1st day of August, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Conrado Barrios, judge of said court, the 13th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 20th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(2, 3)

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Isabela**

[Cadastral Case No. 54. G. L. R. O. Cadastral Record
No. 2072]

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, *petitioner*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Forestry, and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Isabela, the provincial board of Isabela, the municipal council of Ilagan, Teodulo A. Diaz, Juan G. Herrin, and Pedro Ammugauan, all of these in Ilagan, Isabela, P. I.; Luis Ammugauan, in Calamagui, Ilagan, Isabela, P. I.; and Antonio K. Abad c/o Department of Labor, Manila, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition has been presented to said court by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following-described lands or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated.

Four parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Calamagui, municipality of Ilagan, Province of Isabela, P. I., more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Pr-240).—Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 3; on the SE. by the public land, on the SW. by properties of Antonio K. Abad and the provincial government of Isabela; and on the NW. by lot No. 4. Point "1" is S. 42° 45' W., 2,749.56 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Ilagan. Area 3.9520 hectares.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Pr-240).—Bounded on the NE. and SE. by lot No. 4; on the SW. by property of the provincial government of Isabela; and on the NW. by the national road. Point "1" is S. 46° 36' W., 2,969.07 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Ilagan. Area 4.5898 hectares.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Pr-240).—Bounded on the NE. by property of Teodulo A. Diaz; on the SE. by the public land; on the SW. by lot No. 1; and on the NW. by lot No. 4. Point "1" is S. 42° 44' W., 2,697.06 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Ilagan. Area 1.4302 hectares.

4. A parcel of land, lot No. 4, plan Pr-240).—Bounded on the NE. by property of Teodulo A. Diaz; on the SE. by lots Nos. 3 and 1; on the SW. by property of the provincial government of Isabela and lot No. 2; and on the NW. by the national road. Point "1" is S. 46° 36' W., 2,969.07 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Ilagan. Area 0.3847 hectare.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Isabela, at its session to be held in the municipality of Ilagan, Province of Isabela, P. I., on the 17th day of July, anno Domini 1941, at 8.30 o'clock in the forenoon, to present such claims as you may have to said land, or any portion thereof, and to present evidence if any you have in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the titles to the lands will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emiliano A. Ramos, judge of said court, the 14th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 7th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Isabela**

[Cadastral Case No. 55. G. L. R. O. Cadastral Record
No. 2073]

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, *petitioner*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Forestry, and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal and the provincial board of Isabela, these two in Ilagan, Isabela, P. I.; the municipal council of Cauayan, Francisco Tomas, Eleuteria M. Ramos, Salomon Respicio, Antero Molina, Francisco Agustin, Narciso Agustin, Arsenio Angel, Guillermo Antalan, Luis Aquino, Alfonso Arcala, Francisco Badua, Faustina Bala, Gregorio Bala, Venancio Balantoc, Angel Bareng, Aquilino Bareng, Ricardo Baydid, Faustino Baysa, Marciano Baysa, Visitacion Baysa, Gregorio Bergonio, Lorenzo Bergonio, Sergio Bergonio, Fernanda Buno, Jorge Bueno, Liberato Bueno,

Luis Caducoy, Catalino Calibuso, Francisco Calibuso, Silvestre Calibuso, Raymundo Campos, Juan Castañeda, Pablo Castillejo, Timotea Cerdeñola, Eulogio Curameng, Aurelio Domingo, Crisologo Domingo, Dionisia Domingo, Inocencio Domingo, Jose Domingo, Macario Domingo, Marciana Domingo, Margarita Domingo, Martin Domingo, Modesto Esteban, Asuncion Eugenio, Domingo, Evangelista, Teodoro Evangelista, Gregorio Gabato, Tranquilino Gabriel, Cayetana Gamboa, Felino Gangan, Proculo Geronimo, Juan Gorospe, Clemente Iñigo, Edita Iñigo, Lazaro Juanico, Florencio Lebatique, Peregrina Manuel, Ursolano Marcos, Soledad Martinez, Emiliano Masibay, Gregoria Masibay, Alberto Mauricio, Albina Mauricio, Alfredo Mauricio, Carlos Miran, Julio Miran, Rafael Molina, Felix Montano, Lino Montano, Felipe Montemayor, Antonio Morta, Petronilo Negera, Apolonio Odanga, Gabino Odanga, Inocencia Odanga, Felicidad Pablo, Juan Pablo, Erasmo Paggao, Agripino Pascua, Emeblo, Erasmo Pascua, Francisco Pascua, Pablo Pascua, Rufino Pascua, Constantino Pascual, Teofilo Quevedo, Melchor Rigor, Laureano Sabado, Clemente de los Santos, Dolores Santos, Eulalia de los Santos, Fausto de los Santos, Marcelo de los Santos, Alipio Soriano, Doroteo Soriano, Guiserrano, Aurelo Tabile, Rosendo Tabile, Ilermo Soriano, Aurelo Tabile, Rosendo Tabile, Anastasio Teaño, and Eduardo Tomas, all of these in Cauayan, Isabela, P. I.; Clemente de los Santos, Teodora Mauricio, Andrea Iñigo, Jovita Paguyo, Valentin Ramos, Toribio Respicio, Nicolas Clemencia, Paulo Manuel, Constantino Bulala, Vivencio Cuevas, Emiliano Masibay, Fabiana Gonzaga, Telesforo Domingo, Pedro Rupinta, all of these in Nungnungan, Cauayan, Isabela, P. I.; the heirs of Silverio Domingo and Fulgencia Domingo, all of these in Nungnungan, Cauayan, Isabela, P. I.; Jose Domingo, these in Ilagan, Isabela, P. I.; Rufino Pascua and Fernando Pascua, these two in Tinoma, Cauayan, Isabela, P. I.; and Benito Nicolas, in Oscariz, Santiago, Isabela, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition has been presented to said court by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following described lands or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated.

A parcel of land (plan Pls-83), with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Nungnungan, municipality of Cauayan, Province of Isabela, P. I.—Bounded on the N. by property of Paulo Manuel; on the NE. and E. by the national road; on the SE. by the national road and

properties of Constantino Bulala and Vivencio Cuevas vs. Emiliano Masibay; on the S. by property of Fabiana Gonzaga; on the SW. by properties of Fabiana Gonzaga and Telesforo Domingo, roads and properties of Pedro Rupinta, Jose Domingo, Rufino Pascua, Fernando Pascua and Benito Nicolas; on the W. by the Nungnungan Creek; and on the NW. by properties of Antero Molina, Clemente de los Santos and Teodora Mauricio, the Nungnungan Creek and properties of Francisco Tomas, Eleuteria M. Ramos, Salomon Respicio, Andrea Iñigo, Jovita Paguyo, Valentin Ramos, Toribio Respicio, Nicolas Clemencia, the heirs of Silverio Domingo and Fulgencia Domingo. Point "1" is S. 27° 30' W., 1,518.72 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 3. Area 441.6165 hectares. Said parcel of land being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Isabela, at its session to be held in the municipality of Ilagan, Province of Isabela, P. I., on the 18th day of July, anno Domini 1941, at 8.30 o'clock in the forenoon, to present such claims as you may have to said land, or any portion thereof, and to present evidence if any you have in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the title to the lands will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emiliano A. Ramos, judge of said court, the 14th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 7th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
(1,2) Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Cotabato

[Cadastral Case No. 66. G. L. R. O. Cadastral Record
No. 2074]

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, *petitioner*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Forestry, and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal and the provincial board of Cotabato, these two in Cotabato, Cotabato, P. I.; the municipal district council of Pikit-Pagulungan, in Pikit-Pagulu-

ngan, Cotabato, P. I.; Eugenio Costes c/o District Engineer's Office, in Cotabato, Cotabato, P. I.; Silvino Limos, in Colony No. 1, Pikit Pagulungan, Cotabato, P. I.; and Guillermo Beit, in Panisupan, Colony No. 1, Pikit-Pagalungan, Cotabato, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition has been presented to said court by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following described lands or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated.

A parcel of land (plan Pr-189), situated in the barrio of Panicupan, municipal district of Pikit-Pagalungan, Province of Cotabato, P. I.—Bounded on the N. by property of Silvino Limos; on the E. by property of Eugenio Costes; on the S. by a road; and on the W. by property of Guillermo Beit. Point "1" is N. 65° 34' W., 4,011.09 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Cotabato Agricultural Colony No. 1, Ac-3. Area 2.0000 hectares. Said parcel of land being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cotabato, at its session to be held in the municipality of Cotabato, Province of Cotabato, P. I., on the 16th day of July, anno Domini 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to present such claims as you may have to said land, or any portion thereof, and to present evidence if any you have in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the titles to the lands will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Higino de Guia, judge of said court, the 21st day of April, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 6th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Cotabato

[Cadastral Case No. 67. G. L. R. O. Cadastral Record
No. 2075]

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, *petitioner*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, and the Director of Forestry, both in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fis-

cal and the provincial board of Cotabato, these two in Cotabato, Cotabato, P. I.; the municipal council of Midsayap and Eliseo Sambo, these two in Midsayap, Cotabato, P. I.; Delon Tomen-deng, Ambalan, Manasa Libe, Makaandig Imbar and Amay Ni Balbal, all of these in Balogo, Midsayap, Cotabato, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition has been presented to said court by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following described lands or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated.

Two parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Balogo, municipality of Midsayap, Province of Cotabato, P. I., more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of and (lot No. 1, plan Ig-394).—Bounded on the NE., E. and S. by the public land; and on the NW. by the Balogo River (not navigable) Point "1" is N. 65° 16' E., 4,103.36 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 81, Dulawan cadastre No. 107. Area 185,211 square meters.

A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Ig-394).—Bounded on the N., S., SW. and NW. by the public land; on the NE. by the public land and the Balogo River (not navigable); and on the SE. by the Balogo River (not navigable) and the public land. Point "1" is N. 57° 18' E., 3,563.75 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 81, Dulawan cadastre No. 107. Area 378,971 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cotabato, at its session to be held in the municipality of Cotabato, Province of Cotabato, P. I., on the 17th day of July, anno Domini 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to present such claims as you may have to said land, or any portion thereof, and to present evidence if any you have in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the titles to the lands will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Higino de Guia, judge of said court, the 21st day of April, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 6th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16947. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55057]

MUNICIPALITY OF SAN QUINTIN, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry, and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I., the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; Faustina Viado, Bonifacio Blando and Juan Temenes, all of these in San Quintin, Pangasinan, P. I.; and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Lingayen, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by the municipality of San Quintin, through its mayor, in San Quintin, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm its title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan SWO-16639), situated in the barrio of Bolintaguen, municipality of San Quintin, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Bonifacio Blando et al.; on the SE. by a barrio street; on the SW. by property of Bonifacio Blando et al, claimed by Juan Temenes; and on the NW. by property of the municipal government of San Quintin (old school site). Point "1" is N. 24° 14' E., 13.01 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 2, Bolintaguen, San Quintin. Area 1,461 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.
Issued at Manila, P. I., this 12th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16948. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55058]

AQUILINO ESPAÑOL and ALFONSO NIÑA, *applicants*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Agno; Alejandra Casiano, Marcelino Rivero, Pablo Pesson, Victor Apostol, Agustin Navarro, Petra Español, Florencia Español, and Evaristo Español, all of these in Agno, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Aquilino Español and Alfonso Niña, these two in Agno, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Sulpicio R. Soriano, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Santa Catalina, municipality of Agno, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-112355).—Bounded on the N. by property of Alejandra Casiano; on the NE. by property of Marcelino Rivero; on the E. by lot No. 2; and on the W. by property of Agustin Navarro. Point "1" is S. 72° 13' W., 864.72 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Agno, Pangasinan. Area 3,871 square meters.

2. A parcel of land, (lot No. 2, plan Psu-112355).—Bounded on the NE. by property of Marcelino Rivero; on the SE. by property of Pablo Pesson; on the SW. and W. by property of Victor Apostol; and on the NW. by lot No. 1. Point "1" is S. 64° 40' W., 822.60 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Agno, Pangasinan. Area 6,654 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 12th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16949. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55112]

SEVERINO DULAY, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry, and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of San Nicolas, Catalino de los Reyes, Emeterio Magpali, Basilio Lozano, Alipio Gulla and Juan Baloca, all of these in San Nicolas, Pangasinan, P. I., and Emeteria Tadeo in San Jose, San Nicolas, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Severino Dulay, in San Jose, San Nicolas, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Domingo V. Frianeza, in Mangaldan, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-81624), situated in the barrio of San Jose, municipality of San Nicolas, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Basilio Lozano; on the SE. by properties of Alipio Gulla and Juan Baloca; on the SW. by an irrigation ditch; and on the NW. by property of Emeterio Magpali. Point "1" is N. 30° 18' E., 1,633.42 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, San Nicolas, Pangasinan. Area 1,100 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 12th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16950. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55115]

PASCUAL OCA, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry, and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Mangaldan, Cerila Serafica, Fabian Villanueva, Ciriaca Cendaña and Guillermo Soriano, all of these in Mangaldan, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Pascual Oca, in Mangaldan, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Domingo V. Frianeza, in Mangaldan, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-108141), situated in the Poblacion, municipality of Mangaldan, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by the Arellano Street; on the SE. by property of Guillermo Soriano; on the SW. by the Esperanza Street; and on the NW. by properties of Fabian Villanueva and Ciriaca Cendaña. Point "1" is N. 60° 25' W., 239.22 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Mangaldan. Area 1,042 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 12th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1,2)

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan**

[Land Registration Case No. 16957. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55114]

GAVINO LAUNGAYAN, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Urdaneta, Jacinto Figuracion, Eulogio Posedio, Jose Bengzon and Jacinto Bergado, all of these in Urdaneta, Pangasinan, P. I.; Cipriana Reley, in Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I.; and Hilaria Somera, in Poblacion Oeste, Urdaneta, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Gavino Laungayan, in Poblacion Oeste, Urdaneta, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorneys Ambrosio & Mejia, in Urdaneta, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-8772), situated in the barrio of Cayambanan, municipality of Urdaneta, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by properties of Jacinto Figuracion and Eulogio Posedio; on the S. by properties of Jose Bengzon, Jacinto Bergado and Cipriano Reley; on the W. by property of Cipriana Reley; and on the NW. by the Tulong River and property of Jacinto Figuracion. Point "1" is N. 62° 06' W., 2,074.05 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Cayambanan, Urdaneta. Area 48,466 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 12th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1,2)

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan**

[Land Registration Case No. 16952. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55115]

NICOLAS ALILUYA and JUANA LAÑA, *applicants*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; municipal council of Natividad, in Natividad, Pangasinan, P. I.; Teodoro Medrano, Esteban Jacalne and Juan Castro, all of these in Bachelor, Natividad, Pangasinan, P. I.; Eustaquio Collado, the heirs of Jacinta Lania, the heirs of Vicente Lacaden and Liberata Aliluya, all of these in Salud, Natividad, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Nicolas Aliluya and Juana Laña, in the barrio of Salud, Natividad, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Vicente Bengzon, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Salud, municipality of Natividad, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-110766). —Bounded on the NE. by an irrigation ditch and property of the heirs of Jacinta Lania; on the SE. by an irrigation ditch; on the SW. by property of Liberata Aliluya; and on the NW. by an irrigation ditch and property of Eustaquio Collado. Point "1" is N. 31° 40' E., 1,699.81 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, Natividad, Pangasinan. Area 8,846 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-110766). —Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Jacinta Lania; on the SE. by an irrigation ditch and properties of Teodoro Medrano, Esteban Jacalne and Juan Castro; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Vicente Lacaden; and on the NW. by an irrigation ditch. Point "1" is N. 36° 04' E.,

1,674.16 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, Natividad, Pangasinan. Area 10,728 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 13th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan**

[Land Registration Case No. 16953. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 551161]

JULIAN ROLLOLAZO and HILARIA QUIGTAR, *applicants*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of San Nicolas, in San Nicolas, Pangasinan, P. I.; Rosendo Soriano, Benita Rollolazo and Juan Francia, all of these in the barrio of San Jose, San Nicolas, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Julian Rollolazo and Hilaria Quigtar, in the barrio of San Jose, San Nicolas, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Vicente Bengzon, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-111782), situated in the barrio of San Jose, municipality of San Nicolas, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Rosendo Soriano and an irrigation ditch; on the SE. by the Barangobong Creek; on the SW. by property of Benito Rollolazo and an irrigation ditch; and on the NW. by an irrigation ditch and property of Juan Francia. Point "1" is S. 36° 52' E., 2,306.21 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, San Nicolas, Pangasinan. Area 6,069 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and tech-

nical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 13th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan**

[Land Registration Case No. 16954. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55117]

SEVERINO MANUEL, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Binmaley, Dalmacio Castro and Pedro Castro, all of these in Binmaley, Pangasinan, P. I.; and Cristina Perez, in the barrio of Dulag, Binmaley, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Severino Manuel, in the barrio of Dulag, Binmaley, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Vicente Bengzon, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-102627), situated in the barrio of Dulag, municipality of Binmaley, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by the Agno River; on the SE. by property of Dalmacio Castro; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Pedro Castro. Point "1" is S. 25° 11' E., 3,595 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Binmaley. Area 3,707 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to

be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 13th day of June, 1941.

Attest:

[SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

(1, 2)

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan**

[Land Registration Case No. 16955. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55118]

SIXTO TOLENTINO and LUCIA JAVIER, *applicants*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Natividad, in Natividad, Pangasinan, P. I.; Cornelio Saldivar, Andres Boncato, Agapito Bañaga, Sotero Tangca, Fabian Calanta and Tiburcio Mangasar, all of these in the barrio of Salud, Natividad, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Sixto Tolentino and Lucia Javier, in the barrio of Salud, Natividad, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Vicente Bengzon, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-111778), situated in the barrio of Salud, municipality of Natividad, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Cornelio Saldivar; on the S. by the Cabolandayan Creek and the Cabolandayan Creek (property of Andres Boncato); on the SW. by properties of Benito Alcantara (before) Agapito Bañaga (now) and Sotero Tangca; and on the NW. by properties of Fabian Galanta and Tiburcio Mangasar. Point "1" is N. 2° 00' W., 1,974.73 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Natividad, Pangasinan. Area 10,438 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and

technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 13th day of June, 1941.

Attest:

[SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

(1, 2)

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan**

[Land Registration Case No. 16956. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55119]

PRUDENCIO ISITA and CORNELIA QUIGTAR, *applicants*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Natividad, in Natividad, Pangasinan, P. I.; Cirilo Moreno, Severo Moreno, Fruto Paas, Basilia Aliluya, Petra Moreno, Maximiano Moreno, Prudencio Isita, Julian Saldivar and Melecio Noces, all of these in the barrio of Salud, Natividad, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Prudencio Isita and Cornelia Quigtar, in the barrio of Salud, Natividad, Pangasinan, P. I. through the attorney Vicente Bengzon, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

Two parcels of land, situated in the bariro of Salud, municipality of Natividad, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-109968).

—Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 2 and property of Basilia Aliluya, Petra & Melecio Noces; and on the SW. by property of Prudencio Isita. Point "1" is N. 5° 47' W., 1,591.56 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, Natividad, Pangasinan. Area 3,191 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-109968). —Bounded on the NE. by the Cabolandayan Creek; and on the SW. by lot No. 1 and property of Prudencio Isita. Point "1" is N. 5° 47' W., 1,591.56 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, Natividad, Pangasinan. Area 108 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 13th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Isabela**

[Land Registration Case No. 567. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 53969]

MANUEL NIETO, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Isabela, in Ilagan, Isabela, P. I.; the municipal council of Naguilian, Martin Molina, Doroteo Paguirigan, Patricio Acosta, Vicente Capellan, Juan Deza, Agustin Rubio, Gabriel Bueno, Adriano Marfil, Antonio Marfil, Cosme Gama, Telesforo Bayan, Francisco Pascua, Vicente Cayrel and Segundo Bauí, all of these in Naguilian, Isabela, P. I.; the municipal council of Gamu and Jose Castillejo, these two in Gamu, Isabela, P. I.; and Angela Hidalgo, in Malacañan Palace, Manila, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Manuel Nieto, in Malacañan Palace,

Manila, P. I., through the attorney Jose P. Carag, in Tuguegarao, Cagayan, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

Three parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, more particularly determined and described on the plans and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The situations, boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-1658-A) (SWO-15811), situated in the barrio of Palattao, municipality of Naguilian, Province of Isabela, P. I.—Bounded on the N. by property of Vicente Capellan; on the E. and SE. by the Cagayan River; on the SW. by properties of Adriano Marfil, Segunda Bauí, Vicente Cayrel, Agustin Rubio, Francisco Pascual, Antonio Marfil, Telesforo Bayan and Cosme Gama; on the W. by a road; and on the NW. by properties of Juan Desa, Agustin Rubio and Gabriel Bueno. Point "1" is S. 13° 47' W., 1,265.03 m. from Cross on Church Tower. Area 381,222 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-1658-A) (SWO-15811), situated in the barrio of Palattao, municipality of Naguilian, Province of Isabela, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. and NW. by property of Martin Molina; on the SE. by property of Patricio Acosta; and on the S. by property of Doroteo Pagarigan. Point "1" is S. 25° 16' W., 1,356.22 m. from Cross on Church Tower. Area 10,977 square meters.

3. A parcel of land (plan SWO-15812), situated in the municipality of Gamu, Province of Isabela, P. I.—Bounded on the N. by the Perlas Street; on the E. by the Taft Street; on the S. by a street; and on the W. by property of Jose Castillejo. Point "1" is S. 52° 51' W., 83.53 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Gamu. Area 1,948 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Isabela, at its session to be held in the municipality of Ilagan, Province of Isabela, P. I., on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8.30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emiliano A. Ramos, judge of said court, the 14th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 13th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Cotabato

[Land Registration Case No. 78. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 54937]

DATU BLAH SINSUAT, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Cotabato, in Cotabato, Cotabato, P. I.; the municipal district council of Awang, Uleg (Tiruray), Namil Boto, Parti Usi, and Bapa-ni Andang, all of these in Awang, Cotabato, P. I.; and Ester Palileo in Cotabato, Cotabato, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Datu Blah Sinsuat, in Cotabato, Cotabato, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

Eight parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Rosa, municipal district of Awang, Province of Cotabato, P. I., more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-103799).—Bounded on the N. by lot No. 8; on the NE. by the public land and lot No. 7; on the E. and SE. by the public land; and on the SW. by lots Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6 and the Moro Gulf. Point "1" is S. 26° 32' E., 1,835.60 m. from U. S. C. & G. S. triangulation station Low (1915). Area 3,685,422 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-103799).—Bounded on the NE. by lots Nos. 3 and 1; and on the SE., E., and SW. by the public land. Point "1" is S. 19° 21' E., 5,147.78 m. from U. S. C. & G. S. triangulation station Low (1915). Area 152,584 square meters.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-103799).—Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 4; and on the SE. and SW. by lot No. 2. Point "1" is S. 10° 05' E., 4,081.80 m. from U. S. C. & G. S. triangulation station Low (1915). Area 61,575 square meters.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-103799).—Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 6; on the SE. by lot No. 1; on the SW. by lot No. 3; and on the NW. by the Moro Gulf. Point "1" is S. 18° 26' E., 4,727.44 m. from U. S. C. & G. S. triangulation station Low (1915). Area 165,221 square meters.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-103788).—Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 6; on the SE. by lot No. 1; on the SW. by lot No. 4; and on the NW. by the Moro Gulf. Point "1" is S. 18° 26' E.,

4,727.44 m. from U. S. C. & G. S. triangulation station Low (1915). Area 152,748 square meters.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 6, plan Psu-103799).—Bounded on the NE. and SE. by lot No. 1; on the SW. by lot No. 5; and on the W. by the Moro Gulf. Point "1" is S. 23° 37' E., 4,314.60 m. from U. S. C. & G. S. triangulation station Low (1915). Area 108,258 square meters.

7. A parcel of land (lot No. 7, plan Psu-103799).—Bounded on the N. by the public land; and on the SE. and SW. by lot No. 1. Point "1" is S. 36° 52' E., 2,569.06 m. from U. S. C. & G. S. triangulation station Low (1915). Area 149,483 square meters.

8. A parcel of land (lot No. 8, plan Psu-103799).—Bounded on the N. by property of Uleg (Tiruray) and the public land; on the SE. by the public land; on the S. by lot No. 1; on the SW. by the Moro Gulf; and on the NW. by property of Uleg (Tiruray). Point "1" is S. 1° 40' E., 1,300.32 m. from U. S. C. & G. S. triangulation station Low (1915). Area 149,483 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cotabato, at its session to be held in the municipality of Cotabato, Province of Cotabato, P. I., on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Higino de Guia, judge of said court, the 2d day of April, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 10th day of June, 1941.

Attest:

[SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

(1, 2)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Cotabato

[Land Registration Case No. 79. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 54938]

SAHADA *alias* SALMA ADIAT, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Cotabato, in Cotabato, Cotabato, P. I.; the municipal council of Buayan, in Buayan, Cotabato, P. I.; Datu Sari-pada *alias* Tumanong and Saed M. Ahmed these two in Connel, Buayan, Cotabato, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Sahada *alias* Salma Adiat, in Connel, Bua-

yan, Cotabato, P. I., to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-100118) (SWO-16259), with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Connel, municipality of Buayan, Province of Cotabato, P. I.—Bounded on the NE., SE. and SW. by the public land; and on the NW. by the public land and property of Datu Saripada. Point "1" is N. 48° 19' E., 5,287 m. from Sarangani West Base, B. L. triangulation station (1923). Area 404,737 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cotabato, at its session to be held in the municipality of Cotabato, Province of Cotabato, P. I., on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Higinio de Guia, judge of said court, the 2d day of April, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 10th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
(1, 2) Registration Office

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Nueva Ecija**

[Land Registration Case No. 60. G. L. R. O. Record No.
1361]

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, *petitioner*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Forestry and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal and the provincial board of Nueva Ecija, these two in Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, P. I.; the municipal council of Papaya, Alejandro Abes, Valeriana Abes, Antonio Abesamis, Candido Abesamis, Cipriano Abesamis, Felix Bautista, Iluminada Molisay, Moises Molisay, Andres Bote, Blas Bote, Cesario Bote, Cirilo Bote, Gonzalo Bote, Guillermo Bote, Jose Bote, Petronilo Buenavides, Agata Busalpa, Isabelo Caballero, the heirs of Severo Camangua, Lucio Candelaria, Alejandro Custodio, Jose P. Espinosa, Miguel de Guzman, Miguel Ladignon, Benito Mabagos, Ciriaco Ma-

nabat, Agustin Mangulabnan, Aniceto Padolina, Cecilia Padolina, Miguel Padolina, the heirs of Paulino Padolina, the heirs of Severo Padolina, Vicente Padolina, the heirs of Victorio Padolina, Doroteo Pagcanluñgan, Carlos Ramos, Pascual Rivera, Nemecio de los Santos, Sabas Vicente, Emilio Abela, Alejandro Abes, Simplicio Abes, Valeriana Abes, Ambrosia Abesamis, Candido Abesamis, Cipriano Abesamis, the heirs of Cornelio Abesamis, the heirs of Damian Abesamis, Deogracias Abesamis, Francisco Abesamis, the heirs of Ildefonso Abesamis, Tomas Abesamis, Dominador Abrigos, Gaudencio Alarcon, Modesto Alarcon, Ambrosio Apan, Segundo Apan, Felix Bago, Marcelino Bago, Pedro Bago, Angel Balagtas, Demetrio Barlis, Apolonio de Barrio, Fernanda Bautista, Ludovico Bautista, the heirs of Leoncio Bautista, Sotero Bautista, Vicente Bautista, Moises Bernardo, Benito Bolisay, Clemente Bolisay, Damaso Bolisay, Doroteo Bolisay, Feliciano Bolisay, Iluminada Bolisay, Inocencio Bolisay, the heirs of Juan Bolisay, Miguel Bolisay, Moises Bolisay, Nicolas Bolisay, Pablo Bolisay, Pedro Bolisay, Roberto Bolisay, the heirs of Rufino Bolisay, Vicente Bolisay, the heirs of Adriano Bote, Agapito Bote, Angeles Bote, Arcadio Bote, Cecilio Bote, Cenon Bote, Cerilo Bote, Deogracias Bote, Escolastica Bote, Exequiel Bote, Gabino Bote, the heirs of Damian Abesamis, Getulio Bote, Gonzalo Bote, Gregorio Bote, Guillermo Bote, Hilarion Bote, Isidra Bote, Jorge Bote, Jose Bote, Juan Bote, Julian Bote, Lorenzo Bote, Marcos Bote, Margarita Bote, Nicolas Bote, Pedro Bote, Petra Bote, Roberto Bote, Salvador Bote, Simeon Bote, Tito Bote, Vitaliano Bote, the heirs of Basilio Buenavides, Maria Buenavides, Alejandra Bulacan, Anselmo Bulacan, Clemente Bulacan, Eustaquio Bulacan, Imigdio Bulacan, Julian Bulacan, Lorenza Bulacan, Pacifico Bulacan, Pedro Bulacan, Rosendo Bulacan, Sotero Bulacan, Timoteo Bulacan, Vicenta Bulacan, the heirs of Matea Bulaklak, Cornelio Bulawit, Felix Bulawit, Agustin Bunipug, Eugenio Busalpa, Adolfo Caballero, Felipa Caballero, Simplicio Caballero, Vicenta Caballero, Santiago Cabildo, Amado Castro, Apolonia Castro, Eugenio Castro, Teofilo Castro, Aniceto Catahan, Calixto de la Cruz, Remigio Dilo, Hermogenes Dionisio, Severino Dionisio, Bernardo Domingo, Juan Domingo, Marcelo Esteban, Agripina Fajardo, Cipriano Fajardo, Delfin Fajardo, Honorio Fajardo, Maria Fajardo, Modesta Fajardo, Nicolas Fajardo, Simeona Fajardo, Tecla Fajardo, the heirs of Urbano Fajardo, Ildefonso Fernandez, Luciano Fernandez, Alejo Gaboy, Dionisio Gonzales, Juan Gutierrez, Silvestre de Guzman, Ca-

nuto Jacamile, Felipa Javier, Anastasia Jawili, Canuto de Jesus, Juliana Ladignon, Francisco Leodones, Juliana Leodones, Simeona Leodones, Valentino Leonones, Anacleto Luciano, Apolonio Luciano, Benito Mabagos, Isaias Madrid, Rufino Maducduc, Simeon Maducduc, Venancio Magat, Ciriaco Manabat, Florencio Manabat, Guillermo Manabat, Juan Manabat, Julian Manabat, Laureano Manabat, Macaria Manabat, Odon Manabat, the heirs of Roberto Manabat, Urbano Manabat, Aniceto Mangahas, Victor Manganas, Cecilio Mangulabnan, Crisogono Mangulabnan, Dionisia Mangulabnan, Juana Mangulabnan, the heirs of Macario Mangulabnan, Gregorio Manuel, Hermogenes Manuel, Juan Manuel, Pedro Mateo, Clemencia Milagroso, Fausto Mercado, Cecilio Padolina, Daniel Padolina, Fabian Padolina, Jose Padolina, Juana Padolina, the heirs of Pascual Padolina 1st., Paulino Padolina, the heirs of Paulino Padolina, Vicente Padolina, Doroteo Pagcanlungan, Arcadio Pajarillaga, the heirs of Basilio Pajarillaga, Dominga Pajarillaga, Jose Pajarillaga, Martin Pajarillaga, Raymundo Pajarillaga, Vicente Pajarillaga, Faustino Pajerga, Juan Pajimna, Mariano Pajimna, the heirs of Miguel Pajimna, Pedro Pajimna, Lorenzo Quijano, Mamerto Quijano, the heirs of Joaquin Quintero, Sotero Quinto, Paula Quitua, the heirs of Ana Ramos, Antonio Ramos, the heirs of Bernardino Ramos, Cipriano Ramos, Juan Ramos, Julian Ramos, the heirs of Pelagia Ramos, Raymunda Ramos, Roman Ramos, Telesforo Ramos, Gonzalo Reyes, the heirs of Tomas Reyes, Patricio de los Reyes, Aquilino Rivera, Carmen Rivera, Cayetano Rivera, Florentina Rivera, Juan Rivera, Modesto Rivera, Pascual Rivera, the heirs of Antonio Ronquillo, Basilio Ronquillo, Elisa Ronquillo, Francisco Ronquillo, Macaria Ronquillo, Fortunato Salvador, the heirs of Jacinto Salvador, Meliton Samonte, Angel Sta. Ana, Nemesio de los Santos, Tranquilino de los Santos, Igmidio Sarmiento, Basilio Segismundo, Rosendo Serano, Jose Torres, Regino Trinidad, Ricardo Trinidad, Apolonio Val, Gregorio Val, the heirs of Marcos Val, Pedro Val, Romualdo Val, Rufino Val, the heirs of Telesforo Val, Felix Veleroco and Sabas Vicente, all of these in Papaya, Nueva Ecija, P. I.; the municipal council of Peñaranda, Alberto Abes, Jacinto Abesamis, the heirs of Maria B. Abesamis, Modesto Barlis, Quirino Barlis, Apolonio del Barrio, Luis Banzon, Maria Banzon, Feliciana Bolisay, Salvador Bote, Arcadio Caballero, Bernabe Caballero, Pablo Calungcaguin, Juan Domingo, Bonifacio Gamboa, Purificacion Gamboa, the heirs of Florentino de Guzman, Canuto Jacamile, Isabel Leodones,

Juliana Leodones, Lazaro Leodones, Valentina Leodones, the heirs of Francisco Manabat, Esperanza Padilla, Maria P. Padilla, the heirs of Pablo Padilla, Juana Padolina, Macario Padolina, Onofre Padolina, Paulino Padolina, Alipio Ramos, the heirs of Emilio Ramos, Pedro Ramos y Crespo, Anselmo del Rosario, Ambrosio Abiog, Urbano Alvarez. Segundo Arevalo the heirs of Monico Serrano, Apolonio del Valle, Felix Velasco, Amado Villanueva, Sinforosa Abello, Alberto Abes, Anselmo Abes, Daniel Abes, Vicente Abes, Ambrosio Abiog, Epifanio Barlis, Saturnino Barlis, Silvino Barlis, the heirs of Leoncio Bautista, Pedro Bautista, Maxima Bolisay, Cesario Bote, Arcadio Caballero, Marcos Caballero, Teodoro Caballero, Felix Calungcaguin, Pablo Calungcaguin, Cornelio Jarriel, Urbana Lacuna, Mariano Ladignon, Matea Ladignon, Victor Legaspi, Isabel Leodones, Leodegario Nepomuceno, Lucina Padilla, the heirs of Domingo Padolina, Agustina Ramos, Alipio Ramos, Deogracias Ramos, Leonora Ramos, Maria Ramos, Pedro C. Ramos, the heirs of Monico Serrano, and Pedro Trinidad, all of these in Peñaranda, Nueva Ecija, P. I.; the municipal council of Sta. Rosa, Simeon Abesamis and Numeriano Padilla, all of these in Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija, P. I.; Eusebio Concepcion and Moises de la Cruz, these two in Gapan, Nueva Ecija, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition has been presented to said court by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following described lands or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated.

Six parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, divided into 422 lots, situated in the municipality of Papaya, Province of Nueva Ecija, P. I., the same being designated as "Papaya B. L. Cad. No. 226, B. L. Case No. 1", more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

Parcel No. 1, containing an area of 1,420 hectares.—Bounded on the NE. by the Peñaranda Cadastre Case No. 3, a road, properties of the heirs of Pablo Padilla, Doroteo Pagcanlungan, Nemesio de los Santos, the Sapang Baste, properties of Pedro Ramos y Crespo, the municipality of Papaya, the Sapang Tabuating and property of Jose P. Espinosa; on the SE. by properties of the municipality of Papaya, Jose P. Espinosa, a creek and a road; on the SW. by property of the municipality of Papaya, a road, the Peñaranda Cadastre Case No. 3, properties of Valeriana Abes, Blas Bote, Andres Bote, the heirs of Severo Camangua, Agata Buc-

salpa, Cipriano Abesamis, Candido Abesamis, the heirs of Severo Padolina, and Esperanza Padilla; and on the NW. by the Peñaranda Cadastre Case No. 3, creeks, properties of Vicente Padolina *vs.* Ambrosio Abiog, Ambrosio Abiog *vs.* the heirs of Monico Serrano, Ambrosio Abiog *vs.* Jose Bote *vs.* the heirs of Monico Serrano, Ambrosio Abiog *vs.* Vicente Padolina, Ambrosio Abiog *vs.* Alberto Abes, the Sapang Diulaan and properties of Lazaro Leodones and Ciriaco Manabat.

Parcel No. 2, containing an area of 106 hectares.—Bounded on the SE. by property of the municipality of Papaya and a road; and on the NW. by the Peñaranda Cadastre Case No. 3, the Sapang Bule, properties of Pablo Calungcaguin, the heirs of Francisco Manabat, the heirs of Maria B. Abesamis, Jacinto Abesamis, a road and properties of the heirs of Emilio Ramos, Alipio Ramos, Alejandro Custodio, Petronilo Buenavides, the heirs of Florentino de Guzman, Felix Bautista, the heirs of Victorio Padolina, Agustin Mangulabnan, Sabas Vicente and Cecilia Padolina.

Parcel No. 3, containing an area of 129 hectares.—Bounded on the N., NE. and NW. by property of the municipality of Papaya and the Peñaranda River; on the SE. by property of the municipality of Peñaranda, the Sapang Buo, the Peñaranda Cadastre Case No. 4, properties of Pascual Rivera, Segundo Arevalo *vs.* Miguel Padolina, Segundo Arevalo, Alejandro Abes *vs.* Segundo Arevalo and Alejandro Abes; and on the SW. by the Peñaranda Cadastre Case No. 4, properties of Segundo Arevalo *vs.* Anselmo del Rosario, Anselmo del Rosario, Moises Bolisay, the Sapang Buo, properties of Luis Bianzon, Maria Bianzon, Amado Villanueva, Modesto Barlis, Quirino Barlis, Urbano Alvarez, Cesario Bote, Gonzalo Bote, Lucio Candelaria, Miguel Guzman and Aniceto Padolina and the Peñaranda River.

Parcel No. 4, containing an area of 3 hectares.—Bounded on the SE. by properties of the municipality of Papaya, Guillermo Bote and Benito Mabagos; on the SW. by the Peñaranda Cadastre Case No. 3 and property of Iluminada Bolisay; on the W. by the Peñaranda Cadastre Case No. 3 and properties of Macario Padolina and Eusebio Concepcion; and on the NW. by the Peñaranda Cadastre Case No. 3 and properties of Eusebio Concepcion, Bonifacio Gamboa and Maria P. Padilla.

Parcel No. 5, containing an area of 1 hectare.—Bounded on the NE. by properties of the municipality of Papaya and Isabelo Caballero and the public land; on the S. by the Peñaranda Cadastre No. 4, properties of the heirs of Paulino Padolina, Juana Padolina, Paulino Padolina, Cecilia Padolina, Onofre Padolina, Salvador Bote, Valentina Leodones, Juliana Leodones, Apolonio del Barrio, Juan Domingo and Bernabe Caballero; and on the NW.

by the Peñaranda Cadastre Case No. 3 and properties of Arcadio Caballero, Purificacion Gamboa and Apolonio del Valle.

Parcel No. 6, containing an area of 20 hectares.—Bounded on the SE. by property of the municipality of Papaya, a road and the public land; on the S. by property of the municipality of Papaya and the public land; and on the NW. by the Peñaranda Cadastre Case No. 3 and properties of Felix Velasco, Isabel Leodones, Canuta Jacamile, Carlos Ramos, Feliciano Bolisay and Cirilo Bote.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija, at its session to be held in the municipality of Papaya, Province of Nueva Ecija, P. I., on the 21st day of July, anno Domino 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to present such claims as you may have to said land, or any portion thereof, and to present evidence if any you have in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the titles to the lands will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Meynardo M. Farol, judge of said court, the 14th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 13th day of June, 1941.

Attest:

[SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS

Chief of the General Land

Registration Office

(1, 2)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of Pampanga

[Land Registration Case No. 1874. G. L. R. O. Record No. 55181]

MAURA PAMINTUAN, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pampanga, in San Fernando, Pampanga, P. I.; the municipal council of Sta. Ana, the heirs of Mauro D. Pamintuan and the heirs of Jose Samson, all of these in Sta. Ana, Pampanga, P. I.; Encarnacion Singian, in San Fernando, Pampanga, P. I.; and Pilar Jardiniano, in Boac, Marinduque, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Mauro Pamintuan, in Boac, Marinduque, P. I., through the attorney Jose L. Matias, in Sta. Ana, Pampanga, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-10898), situated in

the barrio of San Agustin, municipality of Sta. Ana, Province of Pampanga, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by properties of the municipal government of Sta. Ana (school site) and the heirs of Jose Samson; and on the SE., SW. and NW. by property of Encarnacion Singian. Point "1" is N. 75° 36' E., 867.24 m. from M. B. M. No. 38, Mexico Cadastre No. 72. Area 33,252 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pampanga, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, P. I., on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8.30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Pedro Magsalin, judge of said court, the 17th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 18th day of June, 1941.

Attest:

[SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

(1, 2)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16957. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55120]

PEDRO BRAVO, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Mangatarem, in Mangatarem, Pangasinan, P. I.; Victoriano Tejada, Pastora Mari, Francisco Bravo, Esmeria Rico, Roman Saura, Roberto Sevilla, Santiago Grande, Jose Bautista, Federico Orani, Lorenzo Bautista and Domingo Sevilla, all of these in the barrio of Cabayugan, Mangatarem, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Pedro Bravo, in the barrio of Cabayugan, Mangatarem, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorneys F. M. Villanueva & A. T. Padlan, in Manga-

tarem, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-110898), situated in the barrio of Cabayugan, municipality of Mangatarem, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by properties of Domingo Sevilla and Francisco Bravo; on the E. by the Cabayugan River; on the SE. by properties of Esmeria Rico, Roman Saura, Roberto Sevilla, Santiago Grande and Jose Eautista; on the SW. by the Andangin Creek; and on the NW. by property of Lorenzo Bautista. Point "1" is N. 23° 27' W., 3,392.50 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, San Clemente, Tarlac. Area 70,455 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 18th day of June, 1941.

Attest:

[SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

(1, 2)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16958. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55121]

CIRIACA LIVARA and MARGARITA AQUINO, *applicants*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Bani, Manuel Aquino, Bruna Sioval, Hugo Amon, Martin Caranay and Policarpo Taodal, all of these in Bani, Pangasinan, P. I.; Tranquilino Jimenez, Pedro Reinoso and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Lingayen, all of these in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this

court by Ciriaco Livara and Margarita Aquino, in the barrio of San Miguel, Bani, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorneys Turner, Mesa & Caasi, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio of San Miguel, municipality of Bani, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-81790).—Bounded on the NE. by property of Tranquilino Jimenez and lot No. 2; on the E. by a callejon; on the SE. by property of Bruna Sioval; on the S. by property of Hugo Amon; on the SW. by property of Martin Caranay & Policarpo Taodal; on the W. by properties of Martin Caranay & Policarpo Taodal and Pedro Reinoso; and on the NW. by property of Tranquilino Jimenez. Point "1" is N. 68° 14' E., 6,448.33 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, Bani, Pangasinan. Area 41,711 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-81790).—Bounded on the NE. by property of Tranquilino Jimenez; and on the SW. by lot No. 1. Point "1" is N. 68° 55' E., 6,695.86 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, Bani. Area 79 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 18th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan**

[Land Registration Case No. 16959. G. F. R. O. Record
No. 55122]

ISIDRO PATAGUE and EUGENIA ASUNCION, *applicants*
NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and
the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila;

P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Binalonan, Domingo Manuel, Mariano Minor, Candida Esquico and Sixto Guico, all of these in Binalonan, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Isidro Patague and Eugenia Asuncion, in the barrio of Sta. Catalina, Binalonan, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorneys Turner, Mesa & Caasi, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title in the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-54322), situated in the barrio of Sta. Catalina, municipality of Binalonan, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Mariano Minor; on the SE. by properties of Candida Esquico and Sixto Guico; on the SW. by the Duplas Creek; and on the NW. by property of Sixto Guico. Point "1" is S. 15° 44' E., 3,568.92 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 2, Alibeng, Artacho. Area 18,931 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 18th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan**

[Land Registration Case No. 16960. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55123]

SERGIO CHIONG Y CASPE, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the
Director of Forestry and the Director of Public
Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the pro-
vincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pan-

gasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Bolinao, in Bolinao, Pangasinan, P. I.; Macario Carillo, Gregorio Carillo, Antonio Carillo, Teresa Soriano, Pantaleon Camero, Macario Tobias, Doroteo Caasi, Teodoro Tobias, Eugenio Camero and Liberato Camero, all of these in Salud, Bolinao, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Anda and Gregorio Jimenez, these two in Anda, Pangasinan, P. I.; Justo Camero, in the barrio of Mal-ong, Anda, Pangasinan, P. I.; and Esperanza Celeste, in Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Sergio Chiong y Caspe, in Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Urbano C. Caasi, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

Two parcels of land, more particularly determined and described on the plans and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The situations, boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-69281; sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Salud, municipality of Bolinao, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by properties of Macario & Gregorio Carillo, Antonio Carillo and Teresa Soriano; on the SE. by a road; on the SW. by properties of Macario Tobias and Doroteo Caasi; and on the NW. by properties of Teodoro Tobias, Eugenio Camero and Liberato Camero. Point "1" is S. 24° 12' W., 636.86 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Salud, Bolinao, Pangasinan. Area 20,697 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (plan Psu-86460) situated in the barrio of Mal-ong, municipality of Anda, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the N., W. and NW. by the Lingayen Gulf; on the NE. and SE. by property of Justo Camero; and on the S. by property of Gregorio Jimenez. Point "1" is N. 66° 01' W., 3,368.88 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Anda. Area 110,827 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 18th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16961. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55124]

FRANCISCA CORPUZ, applicant

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Alaminos, Doroteo de Francia, Ciriaco de Leon, Maria de Castro, Gonzalo Montemayor, Angel Ramit, Tranquilino Ruiz, Celedonio Bito, Juan Montemayor, Guillermo Ancheta, Vicente Racho and Benedicto Reynoso, all of these in Alaminos, Pangasinan, P. I.; and Eufemio Rabara, in the barrio of Inirañgan, Alaminos, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Francisca Corpuz, in the barrio of Inirañgan, Alaminos, Pangasinan, P. I.; thru the attorney Vicente Bengzon, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

Two parcels of land, more particularly determined and described on the plans and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The situations, boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-81793, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Bisocol, municipality of Alaminos, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Doroteo de Francia; on the SE. by property of Maria de Castro; on the SW. by properties of Angel Panit and Tranquilino Ruiz; and on the NW. by a pass. Point "1" is S. 83° 21' W., 3,271.38 m. from Alaminos Church Spire, Pangasinan. Area 122,161 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-81793, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Inirañgan, municipality of Alaminos, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by properties of Benedicto Reynoso and Juan Montemayor; on the E. by property of Guillermo Ancheta; on the SE. and S. by property of Vicente Racho; on the SW. by property of Vicente Racho and a creek; and on the NW. by a creek and property of Benedicto Reynoso. Point "1" is N. 89° 00' W., 3,981.09 m. from Ala-

minos Church Spire, Pangasinan. Area 88,263 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 18th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan**

[Land Registration Case No. 16962. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55125]

MARIA RIOLOZO and VALENTINA RIOLOZO, *applicants*
NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of San Nicolas, Valeriana Ibasco, Matias Ibasco, Paulino Bautista, Eulogio Orteiz, Agustin Mayandoc and Fabian Mejia, all of these in San Nicolas, Pangasinan, P. I.; Severo Bautista and Catalino Soriano, these two in Santa Maria, San Nicolas, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Maria Rioloza and Valentina Rioloza, these two in Santa Maria, San Nicolas, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Demingo V. Frianeza, in Mangaldan, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-81701), situated in the barrio of Santa Maria, municipality of San Nicolas, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Valeriana Ibasco; on the SE. by an irrigation ditch and properties of Matias Ibasco, Paulino Bautista and Eulogio Orteiz; on the SW. by property of Agustin Mayandoc; and on the NW. by an irrigation ditch. Point "1" is N. 47°

14' E., 1,764.38 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 2, San Nicolas, Pangasinan. Area 4,206 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 19th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan**

[Land Registration Case No. 16963. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55126]

AGAPITA RUIZ, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., the municipal council of San Nicolas, in San Nicolas, Pangasinan, P. I.; Petra Ruiz, Juan Ruiz, Evaristo Ruiz and Policarpio Ruiz, all of these in the barrio of San Felipe, San Nicolas, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Agapita Ruiz, in the barrio of San Felipe, San Nicolas, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Domingo V. Frianeza, in Mangaldan, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-83805), situated in the barrio of San Felipe, municipality of San Nicolas, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the E. by a creek; on the SE. by property of Evaristo Ruiz; on the SW. by property of Policarpio Ruiz; and on the NW. by property of Juan Ruiz. Point "1" is N. 16° 47' W., 1,560.04 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 2, San Isidro, San Nicolas, Pangasinan. Area 7,257 square meters. Said parcel being more partic-

ularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 19th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
(1,2) Registration Office

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan**

[Land Registration Case No. 16964. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55127]

PABLO GULLA, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of San Nicolas, Rodolfo Rico, and Victoria Luarca, all of these in San Nicolas, Pangasinan, P. I.; Luis Tolentino, in San Jose Barañgobong, Natividad, Pangasinan, P. I.; Carlos Corpuz, in Luna, Natividad, Pangasinan, P. I.; Lope Martinez, Alipio Gulla, Prudencio de los Reyes, Fortunato Pragata, Aproniano Manaois, Severino Namque and Victoria Agnis, all of these in San Jose, San Nicolas, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Pablo Gulla, in San Jose, San Nicolas, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Domingo V. Frianeza, in Mangaldan, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio of San Jose, municipality of San Nicolas, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions

attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-54392).— Bounded on the NE. by property of Rodolfo Rico; on the SE. by an irrigation ditch and property of Alipio Gulla; on the SW. by an irrigation ditch; and on the NW. by property of Lope Martinez. Point "1" is S. 35° 01' E., 1,512.03 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, San Nicolas. Area 2,782 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-54392).— Bounded on the NE. by properties of Aproniano Manaois, Severino Namque and Victoria Luarca; on the SE. by an irrigation ditch and property of Luis Tolentino; on the SW. by property of Prudencio de los Reyes; and on the NW. by an irrigation ditch and properties of Carlos Corpuz and Fortunato Pragata. Point "1" is S. 15° 56' E., 1,706.12 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, San Nicolas. Area 9,406 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 19th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
(1,2) Registration Office

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan**

[Land Registration Case No. 16965. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55128]

PONCIANO CARAMAT and MARIA EDADES, *applicants*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Mangaldan, in Mangaldan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Espina Bautista, Julian Zardan, Rufino Lapore and the heirs of Pedro Calimlim, all of these in Anulid, Mangaldan, Pangasinan,

P. I.; Miguel Naroy and the heirs of Juan Mendoza, all of these in Bulosan, Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Eusebio Bernal, Luis Lopez, Benito Maramba and the heirs of Raymundo Hortaloza, all of these in Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I.; and Isidro Onilla, in Salisay, Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by spouses Ponciano Caramat and Maria Edades, in the barrio of Bulosan, Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Alipio P. Fernandez, in Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

Two parcels of land, with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Anulid, municipality of Mangaldan, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-111833).—Bounded on the NE. by properties of Agapito Lopez (now) Eusebio Bernal and Luis Lopez; on the SE. by property of Benito Maramba; on the SW. by properties of the heirs of Raymundo Hortaleza and the heirs of Pedro Calimlim; on the W. by the Anulid River; and on the NW. by properties of Isidro Onilla and Agapito Lopez (now) Eusebio Bernal. Point "1" is S. 29° 35' W., 1,792.88 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Malabago, Mangaldan, Pangasinan. Area 19,715 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-111833).—Bounded on the NE. by property of Rufino Lapore; on the SE. by properties of Rufino Lapore, Miguel Daroy, the heirs of Juan Mendoza and Agapito Lopez (now) Eusebio Bernal; on the SW. by property of Isidro Onilla and the Anulid River; and on the NW. by property of Espina Bautista. Point "1" is S. 31° 48' W., 1,611.48 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Malabago, Mangaldan, Pangasinan. Area 16,339 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 19th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16966. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55129]

PEDRO EDADES and PLACIDA CAYABYAB, *applicants*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Mangaldan and Pedro Dioquino, these two in Mangaldan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Antonio Masaoy, Faustina Zabala and Juan Fernandez, all of these in Mangin, Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Marcelo Laurel, in Salisay, Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Rufino Lapore, Agapito Risede, Bernardo Moyano and Jose Moyano, all of these in Anulid, Mangaldan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Jose Hortaleza and Cirilo Zarate, these two in Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Filomena Edades and Pedro Aquino, these two in Bulosan, Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court, by the spouses Pedro Edades and Placida Cayabyab, in the barrio of Bulosan, Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Alipio F. Fernandez, in Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

Three parcels of land, with the improvements thereon, more particularly determined and described on the plans and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The situations, boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-111834, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Anulid, municipality of Mangaldan, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. and E. by property of Marcelo Laurel; on the SE. by properties of Marcelo Laurel and Jose Hortaleza; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Rufino Lapore. Point "1" is S. 32° 21' W., 1,526 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Malabago, Mangaldan, Pangasinan. Area 1,502 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-111834, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Anulid, municipality of Mangaldan, Province of Pangasinan,

P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Filomena Edades; on the SE. by property of Agapito Risede; on the SW. by property of Pedro Aquino; and on the NW. by property of Jose Moyano. Point "1" is $24^{\circ} 56'$ W., 1,431.70 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Malabago, Mangaldan, Pangasinan. Area 2,093 square meters.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-111834, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Alitaya, municipality of Mangaldan, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Pedro Dioquino; on the SE. by properties of Cirilo Zarate and Antonio Masaoy; on the SW. by properties of Antonio Masaoy and Faustina Zabala; and on the NW. by property of Juan Fernandez. Point "1" is N. $26^{\circ} 04'$ E., 535.56 m. from M. B. M. No. 7, Dagupan Cad. No. 217. Area 1,972 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 19th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16967. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55130]

SERVILLANO G. SANTA MARIA, *applicant*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Bugallon, Francisco Espino, Julian Espino, Filemon Espino, Segundo Quinto, Bonifacio Giang, Martin Quitlong, Alejandro de Mesa, Gabino Ordoña, Teresa Raga and Emi-

liano Ramos, all of these in Bugallon, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Servillano G. Santa Maria, in Manaoag, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Eugenio S. Estayo, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm his title to the following property:

Two parcels of land, situated in the Poblacion, municipality of Bugallon, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., more particularly determined and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-70691).—Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 2; on the E. by property of Segundo Quinto; on the SE. by properties of Hilario Valenton (before) Martin Quitlong (now) and Hilario Valenton (before) Alejandro de Mesa (now), the Pegley Creek and properties of Gabino Ordoña and Teresa Raga; on the SW. by the Pegley Creek and property of Teresa Raga; and on the NW. by properties of Emiliano Ramos, Norberto Espino & Vilana de Mesa (before) Emiliano Ramos (now) and Filemon Espino. Point "1" is N. $51^{\circ} 59'$ E., 1,507.41 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 3, Anagao, Bugallon, Pangasinan. Area 391,122 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-70691).—Bounded on the N. and NE. by property of Segundo Quinto; and on the SW. by lot No. 1. Point "1" is N. $48^{\circ} 36'$ E., 1,764 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 3, Anagao, Bugallon, Pangasinan. Area 1,006 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 24th day of July A. D. 1941 at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 20th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16968. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55131]

ESTEBAN ROSARIO and ENCARNACION ROSARIO,
applicants

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Santa Barbara, Elena de Ocampo, Fortunata Ticman, Aurelia Rosario and Castor Cendaña, all of these in Santa Barbara, Pangasinan, P. I.; Juan Puntawe, in Sapang, Santa Barbara, Pangasinan, P. I.; Marcelino Gomez, in Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I.; Domingo Rosario, Fabian Quinto and Gregorio Dacasin, all of these in Maningding, Santa Barbara, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Esteban Rosario and Encarnacion Rosario, these two in Santa Barbara, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Antonio Bengzon Jr., in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

Two parcels of land, with the improvements thereon, more particularly determined and described on the plans and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The situations, boundaries and area of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-32846), situated in the barrio of Maningding, municipality of Santa Barbara, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Fabian Quinto; on the S. by the Urdaneta-Santa Barbara Provincial Road; on the SW. by property of Gregorio Dacasin; and on the NW. by the Sinocalan River. Point "1" is N. 65° 33' E., 1,028.77 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 2, Sapang, Santa Barbara. Area 5,601 square meters.

2. A parcel of land (plan Psu-90130), situated in the barrio of Sapang, municipality of Santa Barbara, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Elena de Ocampo; on the SE. by property of Aurelia Rosario; on the SW. by property of Marcelino Gomez; and on the NW. by properties of Castor Cendaña and Juan Puntawe. Point "1" is S. 61° 20' E., 1,239.31 m. from B. L. B. M. No. 1, Sapang, Santa Barbara, Pangasinan. Area 4,187 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court

of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 20th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

(1, 2)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan

[Land Registration Case No. 16969. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55132]

FERNANDO AOANAN and MARGARITA NAOE, *applicants*

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of San Jacinto, Rafael E. Estrada, Domingo Fernandez, Primitivo Agsaoay, Joaquin Sangalang, Pedro Legaspi, Jose Espino and Margarita de la Cruz, all of these in San Jacinto Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this Court by the spouses Fernando Aoanan and Margarita Naoe, in San Jacinto Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-1132290), situated in the Poblacion, municipality of San Jacinto, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE by properties of Domingo Fernandez and Primitivo Agsaoay; on the SE. by the Paterno Street; on the SW. by properties of Joaquin Sangalang and Pedro Legaspi; and on the NW. by property of Jose Espino & Margarita de la Cruz. Point "1" is N. 58° 32' W., 192 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, San Jacinto, Pangasinan. Area 1,573 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described

on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 24th day of July, A.D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting and said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 20th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

**In the Court of First Instance, Province of
Pangasinan**

[Land Registration Case No. 16970. G. L. R. O. Record
No. 55150]

MAGNO DE VERA and CONSTANCIA URMAZA, *applicants*
NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands and the Director of Forestry, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Binmaley, in Binmaley, Pangasinan, P. I.; Juan Fernandez 2nd., Jose Doria, Roberto Doria, Juan Fernandez and Ciriaco Relosa, all of these in the barrio of Balogo, Binmaley, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Magno de Vera and Constancia Urmaza, in the barrio of Naguilayan, Binmaley, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney Alfredo Terrado, in Binmaley, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-48543-Amd), situated in the barrio of Dulag, municipality of Binmaley, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the NE. by property of Jose Doria; on the SE. by property of Roberto Doria; on the SW. by property of Juan Fernandez; and on the NW. by properties of Sotero Relosa, Francisco (before) Ciriaco Relosa (now) and Magno de Vera. Point "1" is S. 16° 11' E., and 4,216.60 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Binmaley, Pangasinan. Area 8,688 square meters. Said parcel being more particularly determined and described

on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 20th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the General Land
Registration Office
(1, 2)

In the Court of First Instance, Province of

LOURDES I. SISON, *applicant*

[Land Registration Case No. 16971. G. L. R. O.
Record No. 55151]

NOTICE OF ORIGINAL HEARING

To the Solicitor-General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry and the Director of Public Works, all of these in Manila, P. I.; the provincial fiscal of Pangasinan, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.; the municipal council of Urdaneta, Lustina Abe, Felicidad del Castillo, Juvencio Castillo and Bonifacio R. Sison, all of these in Urdaneta, Pangasinan, P. I.; and the heirs of Eustaquio Baldo, Felix Rente Cruz, Cipriano Trinidad, Felicidad C. de Rosario, Bernabe Torralba, Policarpo Trinidad, Aquilino Leona, Bruno Baltazar, Eusebio Aquino, Guillermo Arabejo, Ambrosia Castillo, Geronimo Macanas, Leoncio de Aquino, Tomas Dumlaog, Feliciano del Castillo, Juan Laytan and Dionisio Albinto, all of these in the barrio of Kamantiles, Urdaneta, Pangasinan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Lourdes I. Sison, in Urdaneta, Pangasinan, P. I., through the attorney D. Ignacio Castillo, in Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I., to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-48543-Amd), situated in the barrio of Kamantiles, municipality of Urdaneta, Province of Pangasinan, P. I.—Bounded on the N. by property of the heirs of Eustaquio

Bado; on the E. by property of Felix Rente Cruz; on the SE. by property of Felix Sison, an irrigation ditch, properties of Cipriano Trinidad vs. Felicidad C. de Rosario, Aquilino Leona y Lustina Abe claimed by Bruno Baltazar, Eusebio Aquino, Guillermo Ara-bejo & Ambrosia Castillo, Leoncio de Aquino, Tomas Dumlao and Juan Laytan; on the S. and SW. by property of Dionisio Albinto; on the W. by prop-erty of Juvencio Castillo; and on the NW. by a creek (no name). Point "1" is N. 22° 30' W., 2,447 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Urdaneta. Area 244,505 square meters. Said parcel being more par-ticularly determined and described on the plan and technical description attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1941, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you ap-pear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree en-tered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, vacation judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1941.

Issued at Manila, P. I., this 20th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
(1, 2) Chief of the General Land
Registration Office

BUREAU OF LANDS

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS

[Under Chapter V, Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended]

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Manila will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a. m. on August 16, 1941, the tract of land covered by additional sales application No. 16953-A of Jesus Cacho.

Location: Yagyagan, Sablan, Mountain Province.

Description: PSU-108082, Yagyagan, municipal district of Sablan, Mountain Province.

Area: 26.6852 hectares.

Appraised value per hectare: ₱10.

Value of improvements: ₱5,000 (fruit trees).

The successful bidder, if other than the applicant, must reimburse the latter of the value of the im-provements and the sum of ₱70 for publication expenses.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the

Bureau of Lands at Manila, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in additional sales application No. 16953-A." Bids must be on form prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.*

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Adverse claims to the above-described land not filed with the Bureau of Lands, Manila, or with the district land officer at the City of Baguio on or before the hour and date of the auction shall be forever barred.

For further particulars regarding the land and conditions of the sale, apply to the chief, public lands division, Manila, or the district land officer at the City of Baguio.

JOSE P. DANS

Director of Lands

[71, 74, 77; 1-3]

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Manila will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a. m. on August 22, 1941, the tract of land covered by sales application No. 21693 of Bienvenido Belandres.

Location: Saya, Tabuk, Mountain Province.

Boundaries: NE., public land and B. Belandres; SE., SW. and NW., public land.

Area: 80 hectares (not surveyed).

Appraised value per hectare: ₱10.

The successful bidder, if other than the applicant, must reimburse the latter the sum of ₱70 to defray the publication expenses.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Manila, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. 21693." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.*

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Adverse claims to the above-described land not filed with the Bureau of Lands, Manila, or with the district land officer at the City of Baguio on or before the hour and date of the auction shall be forever barred.

For further particulars regarding the land and conditions of the sale, apply to the chief, public lands division, Manila, or the district land officer at the City of Baguio.

JOSE P. DANS

Director of Lands

[74, 77; 1-4]

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a. m. on August 29, 1941, the tract of land covered by sales application No. 16648 of Emiliano Arnaiz.

Location: P. Zamora, Zamora, Bais, Negros Oriental.

Boundaries: N., G. Villanueva and lot 292; E., lot No. 297; S., E. Olores, J. Rubio et al.; W., public land.

Area 113.8000 hectares.

Appraised value per hectare: ₱10.

Value of improvements: ₱193 (barbed wire fence, houses, and fruit trees).

The successful bidder, if other than the applicant, must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the sum of ₱80 for publication expenses.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. 16648." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.*

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Adverse claims to the above-described land not filed with the Bureau of Lands, or with the provincial land officer at Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, on or before the hour and date of the auction shall be forever barred.

For further particulars regarding the land and conditions of the sale, apply to the chief, public lands, division, Manila, or the provincial land officer at Dumaguete, Negros Oriental.

JOSE P. DANS,

Director of Lands

[77; 1-5]

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a. m. on September 5, 1941, the tract of land covered by sales application No. 18658 of Narciso de Vera.

Location: Piñahan, Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija.

Boundaries: N., Florentino Garcia and Anastacio Evangelista; E., Filemon Cuisin; S., public land; W., Jose Ramos. (Portion of lot No. 2745, Cabanatuan cadastre.)

Area: 16 hectares.

Appraised value per hectare: ₱20.

Value of improvements: ₱1,200 (house, well, and clearings).

The successful bidder, if other than the applicant, must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the sum of ₱70 to defray the publication expenses.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. 18658." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.*

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Adverse claims to the above-described land not filed with the Bureau of Lands, Manila, or with the district land officer at Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, on or before the hour and date of the auction shall be forever barred.

For further particulars regarding the land and conditions of the sale, apply to the chief, public lands division, Manila, or the district land officer at Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija.

JOSE P. DANS

Director of Lands

[1-6]

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Cagayan, Misamis Oriental, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a. m. on September 8, 1941, the tract of land covered by sales application No. 21676 of Emiliano A. Valdez.

Location: Mailag, Malaybalay, Bukidnon.

Description: Lots Nos. 40 and 100, Simaya-Nabato cadastre No. 158, Bukidnon.

Area: 32.6906 hectares.

Appraised value per hectare: ₱15.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Cagayan, Misamis Oriental, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. 21676." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.*

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Adverse claims to the above-described land not filed with the Bureau of Lands, Manila, or with the district land officer at Cagayan, Misamis Oriental, on or before the hour and date of the auction shall be forever barred.

For further particulars regarding the land and

conditions of the sale, apply to the chief, public lands division, Manila, or the district land officer at Cagayan, Misamis Oriental.

JOSE P. DANS
Director of Lands

[1-6]

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Manila will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a. m. on September 8, 1941, the tract of land covered by the sales application No. 22884 of Alexander Robert Corbert.

Location: Malasita, Kidapawan, Cotabato.

Description: Lot No. 71, P's-60, North Extension, Kidapawan, Cotabato.

The successful bidder shall pay the proportionate cost of the subdivision survey of the said land which shall be subject to future determination and, if other than the applicant, he must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the amount of ₱70 for publication expenses.

Area: 50 hectares.

Appraised value per hectare: ₱10.

Value of improvements: ₱30 (hut and clearings).

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Manila on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. 22884." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.*

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Adverse claims to the above-described land not filed with the Bureau of Lands, Manila, or with the district land officer at Cotabato, on or before the hour and date of the auction shall be forever barred.

For further particulars regarding the land and conditions of the sale, apply to the chief, public lands division, Manila, or the district land officer at Cotabato, Cotabato.

JOSE P. DANS
Director of Lands

[1-6]

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at the City of Bacolod will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a. m. on September 13, 1941, the tract of land covered by sales application No. 14350 of Manuel C. Tad-y.

Location: Mabini, Cadiz, Negros Occidental.

Boundaries: N., F. Laureano and F. A. Mesa; E., Agsalay Creek; S., F. Tad-y; W., Habinay River.

Area: 70 hectares (surveyed).

Appraised value per hectare: ₱30.

Value of improvements: ₱200 (clearings).

The successful bidder, if other than the applicant, must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the sum of ₱70 to defray the publication expenses.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at the City of Bacolod on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in sales application No. 14350." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.*

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Adverse claims to the above-described land not filed with the Bureau of Lands, Manila, or with the district land officer at the City of Bacolod on or before the hour and date of the auction shall be forever barred.

For further particulars regarding the land and conditions of the sale, apply to the chief, public lands division, Manila, or the district land officer at the City of Bacolod.

JOSE P. DANS
Director of Lands

[2-7]

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Tarlac, Tarlac, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a. m. on September 12, 1941, the tract of land covered by Insular Government property sales application No. 2076 of Ignacio G. Sahagun.

Location: Matayumtayum, La Paz, Tarlac.

Description: Lot No. 2117, La Paz cadastre No. 92, Tarlac.

Area: 11.2566 hectares.

Appraised value: ₱1,575 for the whole tract.

The successful bidder, if other than the applicant, must reimburse the latter the sum of ₱70 to defray the publication expenses.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Tarlac, Tarlac, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked: "Bid for the land described in Insular Government property sales application No. 2076." Bids must be on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands and must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.*

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Adverse claims to the above-described land not filed with the Bureau of Lands, Manila, or with the provincial land officer at Tarlac, Tarlac, on or be-

fore the hour and date of the auction shall be forever barred.

For further particulars regarding the land and conditions of the sale, apply to the chief, public lands division, Manila, or the provincial land officer at Tarlac, Tarlac.

JOSE P. DANS

Director of Lands

[2-7]

SALES OF PROPERTY OF THE COMMON-WEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

(Under Act No. 3038)

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Manila will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a. m. on August 23, 1941, the tract of land described herein below. Bids for the land may be submitted either orally or in writing. Written bids on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands must be submitted not later than 10 o'clock of the day above set forth, at which hour they will be opened and announced. Oral bids may then be submitted until the highest or successful bidder is determined:

Location of land: Barbosa Street, Quiapo, Manila.

Description: Lot No. 2-B, Psd-17237, Manila.

Area: 120.9 square meters.

Appraised value per square meter: ₱40.

Value of improvements: None.

The successful bidder must reimburse Teodoro Benedicto the sum of ₱70 to defray the publication expenses.

A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may raise his bid. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.*

In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of a least 10 per cent of the appraised value of the land. The successful bidder must deposit, at the time of the auction, 10 per cent of the price offered by him. The right is reserved to reject any of all bids.

Adverse claims to the above-described land not filed with the Bureau of Lands, or with the district land officer at Manila, on or before the hour and date of the auction, shall forever be barred.

For further particulars regarding the land and conditions of the sale, apply to the chief, public lands division, Manila, or to the district land officer at Manila.

JOSE P. DANS

Director of Lands

[77; 1-5]

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at the City of Bacolod will accept bids, either oral or in writing, on August 29, 1941, for the lease under Chapter IX of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, of the tract of land herein below described. Written bids on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands must be submitted not later than 10 o'clock on the day above set forth, at which hour they will be opened and announced. Oral bids may then be submitted until the highest or successful bidder is determined. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may be entitled to change or raise his bid.

Location of land: Malusay, Himamaylan, Negros Occidental.

Boundaries: N., Himamaylan River; E., Himamaylan River & S. Gatuslao; S., Serafin Gatuslao; W., Himamaylan River and Sea.

Area: 1 hectare (not surveyed).

Appraised value per square meter: ₱1.

Value of existing improvements: ₱300 (wooden wharf).

Value of proposed improvements: ₱3,000 (wharf and lumber shed).

Applied for by Serafin Gatuslao, FLA-2368.

The successful bidder, if other than the applicant, must reimburse the latter of the value of the existing improvements and the sum of ₱70 for publication expenses.

The right to lease the land will be awarded to the person offering the highest annual rental, which shall not be less than 3 per cent of the value of the land plus 1 per cent of the value of the existing and proposed improvements. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The successful bidder must deposit, at the time of the auction or before the close of office hours of the next following working day, an amount equivalent to at least the rent for three months, at the rate proposed by him and shall sign an agreement to commence the construction of the proposed improvements, in accordance with plans to be approved by the Bureau of Public Works, within six months from the date of the award.

In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit equivalent to at least three month's rental.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Adverse claims to the above-described land not filed with the Bureau of Lands, Manila, or with the district land officer at the City of Bacolod, on or before the hour and date of the auction, shall forever be barred.

For further particulars regarding the land and conditions of the lease, apply to the chief, public lands division, Manila, or the district land officer at the City of Bacolod.

[77; 1-5]

JOSE P. DANS
Director of Lands

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Catbalogan, Samar, will accept bids, either oral or in writing, on September 5, 1941, for the lease under Chapter IX of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, of the tract of land herein below described. Written bids on forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands must be submitted not later than 10 o'clock on the day above set forth, at which hour they will be opened and announced. Oral bids may then be submitted until the highest or successful bidder is determined. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may be entitled to change or raise his bid.

Location of land: Cilanga, Catbalogan, Samar.

Boundaries: N., Paciano Curiano; E., Samar Sea; S., Paciano Curiano; W., Modesto Ginayhinay.

Area: 315 square meters (survey).

Appraise value per square meter: ₱1.50.

Value of existing improvements: ₱80 (*camarín*).

Value of proposed improvements: ₱550 (warehouse).

Applied for by Modesto Ginayhinay, FLA-888.

The successful bidder, if other than the applicant, must reimburse the latter of the value of the existing improvements and the sum of ₱70 to defray the publication expenses.

The right to lease the land will be awarded to the person offering the highest annual rental, which shall not be less than 3 per cent of the value of the land plus 1 per cent of the value of the existing and proposed improvements. *No officer or employee of the Bureau of Lands is eligible for designation as a bidder's representative.* The successful bidder must deposit, at the time of the auction or before the close of office hours of the next following working day, an amount equivalent to at least the rent for three months, at the rate proposed by him and shall sign an agreement to commence the construction of the proposed improvements, in accordance with plans to be approved by the Bureau of Public Works, within six months from the date of the award.

In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit equivalent to at least three months' rental.

The right is reserve to reject any or all bids.

Adverse claims to the above-described land not filed with the Bureau of Lands, Manila, or with

the provincial land officer at Catbalogan, Samar, on or before the hour and date of the auction shall be forever barred.

For further particulars regarding the land and conditions of the lease, apply to the chief, public lands division, Manila, or the provincial land officer at Catbalogan, Samar.

For and in the absence of the Director of Lands:

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Administrative Officer

[1-6]

BUREAU OF MINES

(SECOND PUBLICATION)

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF LEONORA DE GUZMAN FOR THE LEASE OF ONE MINING CLAIM.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the provisions of section 72 of Commonwealth Act No. 137, Leonora de Guzman, a filipino citizen, of legal age, and whose post-office address is Cabangan, Zambales, Philippines, has filed an application for the lease of one lode mining claim described as follows:

Name of claim: "Roque."

Date registered in the office of the mining recorder of Zambales: January 17, 1939.

Location: Sitio of Caradikid, barrio of San Juan, municipality of Cabangan, Province of Zambales, Island of Luzon, Philippines.

Boundaries: Northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest, public land.

Area: 9.0000 hectares.

The claim herein applied for is more fully described as to metes and bounds by the official survey plan No. L1a-930, a copy of which is posted in a conspicuous place within the boundaries of the claim; technical description and final notes of the claim; technical description and final notes of the survey thereof are now filed in the Bureau of Mines, Manila, Philippines.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining claim, ground, vein, lode, premises, or any portion thereof, so described, surveyed, platted, and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed with the Director of Mines in the City of Manila, Philippines, during the period of three consecutive weeks, to be reckoned immediately after the first publication (July 5, 1941), according to the law and regulations promulgated thereunder, such adverse claims shall be forever barred by virtue of the provisions of the Mining Act. Adverse claims should be filed in this Office in duplicate, and under oath, stating in full detail the nature, boundaries and extent

thereof and accompanied by all plans, documents, and agreements upon which such claims are based. A copy of such adverse claims should be furnished the lease applicant by registered mail.

For further particulars regarding the mineral claim and conditions of the lease, apply to the Director of Mines, Manila.

Manila, Philippines, June 11, 1941.

QUIRICO A. ABADILLA

Director of Mines

[1-3]

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS

Office of the Director of Public Works NOTICES OF APPLICATION FOR WATER RIGHTS

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That Conrado Potenciano et al., whose post-office address is Masaya, Bay, Laguna, Philippines, has filed with the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works, a request for permission to change the nature of their dam, from permanent to temporary, on the Ulit River in Bay, Laguna, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 2152, as amended.

(b) That in view of such request, any person interested may object to the granting of such permission and that a written protest, stating the reasons for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within thirty (30) days, beginning with the last day of publication in the Official Gazette of this notice which shall take place once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks ending July 22, 1941.

V. FRAGANTE

Director of Public Works

[1-4]

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works, by Trinidad Y. Vda. de Tizon, giving address as 710 Clavel, Binondo, Manila, for the appropriation of the public waters of Pampanga River, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523, and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on June 19, 1941, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Pampanga River, in San Simon, Pampanga.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located

on the Pampanga River; in the barrio of San Pedro, municipality of San Simon, Province of Pampanga, N. 3° 30' E., 70 meters from corner No. 1 of lot No. 1822, San Simon cadastre, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time, is 357 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a centrifugal pump and a canal of 2,000 meters long and 1.50 meters wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation purposes.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of San Pedro, municipality of San Simon, Province of Pampanga, containing an area of 119 hectares and its boundaries are: North, barrio road and Trinidad Y. Vda. de Tizon; east, Pampanga River; south, provincial road and Adolfo Cruz; west, Petronilo Manansala and others.

(h) That the water requested will be used throughout the year.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said water and that a written protest, stating the reasons for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within thirty (30) days beginning with the last day of the publication in the Official Gazette of this notice which shall take place once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks ending July 26, 1941.

V. FRAGANTE

Director of Public Works

[1-4]

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works, by Gil Lasic, giving address as Mansalay, Mindoro, for the appropriation of the public waters of Lapote River, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523, and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on June 21, 1941, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Lapote River, in Mansalay, Mindoro.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Lapote River, in the sitio of Lapote, municipality of Mansalay, Province of Mindoro, 800 meters NE. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Mansalay, Mindoro, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by

by the proposed works, per second of time, is 15 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a temporary dam made of earth, bamboo stake, and leaves, 1 meter high, 2 meters wide at the top, 2.50 meters wide at the bottom, 3 meters long at the top, and 3 meters long at the bottom, and a canal 100 meters long and 1 meter wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation purposes.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the sitio of Lapote, municipality of Mansalay, Province of Mindoro, containing an area of 8 hectares and its boundaries are: North, Lapote River and Alfonso Cusi; east, Amaga River and Cirila Salazar; south, Mansalay River and Cirila Zalazar; west, Jesus Dimatulac.

(h) That the water requested will be used from July to August of each year.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said water and that a written protest, stating the reasons for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within thirty (30) days beginning with the last day of the publication in the Official Gazette of this notice which shall take place once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks ending July 24, 1941.

V. FRAGANTE

Director of Public Works

[1-4]

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works, by Joselino G. Abaya, giving address as Abulug, Cagayan, for the appropriation of the public waters of Caral-lan Creek, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523, and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on June 6, 1941, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Caral-lan Creek, in Pamplona, Cagayan.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Caral-lan Creek, in the sitio of Caral-lan, barrio of Pimpila, municipality of Pamplona, Province of Cagayan, 4,000 meters SW. from B. L. L. M. No. 42, Simmayung, Abulug, Cagayan, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works per second of time, is 300 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a temporary dam made of wood and clay, 1.50 meters high, 3 meters wide at the top, 6 meters wide

at the bottom, 14 meters long at the top, and 13 meters long at the bottom, and a canal 1,835 meters long and 1 meter wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation purposes.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the sitio of Caral-lan, barrio of Pimpila, municipality of Pamplona, Province of Cagayan, containing an area of 95 hectares and its boundaries are: North, Apolonio Dominguez and Simeon Yago; east, B. B. Gammag and Florencia Toralba; south and west, public land.

(h) That the water requested will be used throughout the year.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said water and that a written protest, stating the reasons for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within thirty (30) days beginning with the last day of the publication in the Official Gazette of this notice which shall take place once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks ending July 24, 1941.

V. FRAGANTE

Director of Public Works

[1-4]

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works, by Rufina Dayrit, giving address as 353 Karapatan, Manila, for the appropriation of the public waters of Parua Creek, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523, and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on June 21, 1941, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Parua Creek, in Magalan, Pampanga.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Parua Creek, in the sitio of Balitucan, barrio of San Ildefonso, municipality of Magalan, Province of Pampanga, N. 72° 23' W., 3,264.62 meters from M. B. M. No. 14, Magalan cadastre as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time, 700 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a permanent dam made of cement, stones, and sand, 1.50 meters high, 3 meters wide at the top, 4 meters wide at the bottom, 18 meters long at the top, and 20 meters long at the bottom, and a canal 1,000 meters long and 1.50 meters wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation purposes.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the sitio of Balitucan, barrio of San Ildefonso, municipality of Magalan, Province of Pampanga, containing an area of 400 hectares and its boundaries are: North, heirs of Dr. Florentino Marcado; east, heirs of Augusto Gonzales; south, Lamoerto P. Feliciano and others; west, Cayetano Rivera.

(h) That the water requested will be used from June to October of each year.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said water and that a written protest, stating the reasons for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within thirty (30) days beginning with the last day of the publication in the Official Gazette of this notice which shall take place once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks ending July 24, 1941.

V. FRAGANTE
Director of Public Works

[1-4]

NOTICES TO CONTRACTORS

SAN FERNANDO, LA UNION, *June 11, 1941*

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the construction of San Fernando Market," will be received at the office of the district engineer, San Fernando, La Union, until 11 o'clock a. m., July 12, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials (except cement), labor, and plant required and constructing complete one (1) standard market building, type A (24 by 42.80 m.) and one (1) seven (7) bay permanent closed single tienda (9.40 by 31.70 m.), in accordance with B. P. W. plans, set No. 662, sheets 1, 2, and 3, and set No. A-3026, sheets 1 and 2, and specifications, at San Fernando, La Union.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans, and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected.

A deposit of ten pesos (₱10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government. Bidders are requested to be present at the time

stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; and to Commonwealth Acts Nos. 541 and 211, as amended, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the district engineer, San Fernando, La Union, in the sum of 10 per cent of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the municipality of San Fernando.

EDUARDO DE LOS SANTOS
District Engineer

[77; 1-2]

MANILA, *June 16, 1941*

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the breakwater at the Port of Basco, Batanes," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, only, until 11 a. m., July 15, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plant required for the construction of a breakwater at the Port of Basco, Batanes, in accordance with B. P. W. plans and specifications.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (₱10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days, from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended, and Department Order No. 86 of September 27, 1940, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of

fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Director of Public Works in the sum of 10 per cent of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

V. FRAGANTE

Director of Public Works

[76-77; 1-2]

CAPIZ, CAPIZ, June 16, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the construction of the Añgub Barrio School Building at Añgub, Cuartero, Capiz," will be received at the office of the district engineer, Capiz, Capiz, until 11 a. m., July 18, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all materials, labor, and plant required for the construction, complete, of the Añgub Barrio School Building at Añgub, Cuartero, Capiz, in accordance with the Bureau of Education standard plan 1-2-3-4 (unit 1) and the specifications. Items:

- I. Construction, complete, including painting.
- II. Construction, complete, but without painting.

Instruction to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (₱10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of the bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended; and to Department Order No. 86, dated September 27, 1940, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the provincial treasurer of Capiz in the sum of 10 per cent of the amount of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids,

to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the municipality of Cuartero.

D. ESTRELLA

District Engineer

Concurred in:

JOSE V. AGUILAR

Division Superintendent

[1-2]

BACOLOD, NEGROS OCCIDENTAL, June 17, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the construction of one additional central room school building at Murcia Elementary School, B. E. standard No. 10-A, permanent type, Murcia, Negros Occidental," will be received at the office of the district engineer, Bacolod City, until 11 a. m. of July 12, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plant required for the construction, complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications of one addition central room school building at Murcia Elementary School, B. E. standard plan No. 10-A, permanent type, Murcia, Negros, Occidental.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (₱10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; and to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the provincial treasurer of Bacolod City, in the sum of 10 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such

bid as may be considered most advantageous to the government of Murcia.

M. Y. GARCIA
District Engineer

[1-2]

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for Calbayog Waterworks, Samar," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, for materials and labor; and the district engineer, Catbalogan, Samar, for labor only, until 11 a. m., July 22, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plant required for laying the pipe lines and constructing a 250,000-gallon reservoir of the Calbayog Waterworks, Samar, in accordance with B. P. W. plans and specifications.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office or offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (P10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended, and Department Order No. 86 of September 27, 1940, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Director of Public Works in the sum of 10 per cent of the total amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

V. FRAGANTE
Director of Public Works

[77; 1-3]

MANILA, June 18, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for Cervantes Waterworks, Ilocos Sur," will be received

at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, for materials and labor; and the district engineer, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, for labor only, until 11 a. m., July 22, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plant required for laying the pipe lines of the Cervantes Waterworks, Ilocos Sur, in accordance with B. P. W. plans and specifications.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office or offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (P10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended, and Department Order No. 86 of September 27, 1940, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Director of Public Works in the sum of 10 per cent of the total amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

V. FRAGANTE
Director of Public Works

[77; 1-3]

MANILA, June 18, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for Daraga-Legaspi Waterworks, Albay," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, for materials and labor; and the district engineer, Legaspi, Albay, for labor only, until 11 a. m., July 22, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plant required for laying the pipe lines of the Daraga-Legaspi Waterworks, Albay, in accordance with the B. P. W. plans and specifications.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office or offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (₱10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended, and Department Order No. 86 of September 27, 1940, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, in the sum of 10 per cent of the total amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

V. FRAGANTE

[77; 1-3]

Director of Public Works

MANILA, June 18, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for Matnog Waterworks, Sorsogon," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, for materials and labor; and the district engineer, Sorsogon, Sorsogon, for labor only, until 11 a. m., July 22, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plant required for laying the pipe lines and constructing a 60,000-gallon reservoir and intake of the Matnog Waterworks, Sorsogon, in accordance with B. P. W. plans and specifications.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office or offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of

section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (₱10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended, and Department Order No. 86 of September 27, 1940, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, in the sum of 10 per cent of the total amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

V. FRAGANTE

Director of Public Works

[77; 1-3]

MANILA, June 19, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for Barrio Dumalan Waterworks, Dalaguete, Cebu," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, for materials and labor; and the district engineer, Cebu, Cebu, for labor only, until 11 a. m., July 22, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plant required for laying the pipe lines of the Barrio Dumalan Waterworks, Dalaguete, Cebu, as per B. P. W. plans and specifications.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office or offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (₱10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within

five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended, and Department Order No. 86 of September 27, 1940, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, in the sum of 10 per cent of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

V. FRAGANTE

Director of Public Works

[77; 1-3]

MANILA, June 19, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for Barrio Obong Waterworks, Dalaguete, Cebu," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, for materials and labor; and the district engineer, Cebu, Cebu, for labor only, until 11 a. m., July 22, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plant required for laying the pipe lines and constructing a 40,000-gallon reservoir of the Barrio Obong Waterworks, Dalaguete, Cebu, as per B. P. W. plans and specifications.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office or offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (P10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended, and

Department Order No. 86 of September 27, 1940, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, in the sum of 10 per cent of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

V. FRAGANTE

Director of Public Works

[77; 1-3]

MANILA, June 19, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for Concepcion Waterworks, Tarlac," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, for materials and labor; and the district engineer, Tarlac, Tarlac, for labor only, until 11 a. m., July 22, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plan required for laying the pipe lines of the Concepcion Waterworks, Tarlac, in accordance with B. P. W. plans and specifications.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office or offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (P10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended, and Department Order No. 86 of September 27, 1940, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, in the sum of 10 per cent of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids,

to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

[77; 1-3]

V. FRAGANTE
Director of Public Works

MANILA, June 19, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the Enrile Waterworks, Cagayan," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, for materials and labor; and the district engineer Tuguegarao, Cagayan, for labor only, until 11 a. m., July 22, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plant required for laying the pipe lines and constructing a 80,000-gallon reservoir of the Enrile Waterworks, Cagayan, as per B. P. W. plans and specifications.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office or offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII- of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (₱10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended, and Department Order No. 86 of September 27, 1940, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, in the sum of 10 per cent of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

[77; 1-3]

V. FRAGANTE
Director of Public Works

BACOLOD, NEGROS OCCIDENTAL, June 24, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the construction, complete, of two central rooms, B. E. Standard Plan No. 10, in barrio Katiñgal-an, San Carlos, Negros Occidental, school building, including toilets, in accordance with the plans and specifications," will be received at the office of the district engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental until 11 a. m. of July 19, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plant required for the construction complete of two central rooms school building including toilets, B. E. Standard Plan No. 10, in barrio Katiñgal-an, San Carlos, Negros Occidental, in accordance with the plans and specifications, B. P. W. plan No. 1504, sheets 1 to 6, inclusive.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office or offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (₱10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; and to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the provincial treasurer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental, in the sum of 10 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the municipal government of San Carlos.

M. Y. GARCIA
District Engineer

[2-3]

MANILA, June 25, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the Proposed Market Building and Tiendas, San

Pablo, Laguna,' will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila; and the city engineer, San Pablo, Laguna, until 11 a. m., July 24, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plant required for the construction of the proposed market building and tiendas, in accordance with B. P. W. plans and specifications, set AA-10949, at the City of San Pablo, Laguna.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office or offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (P10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended, and Department Order No. 86 of September 27, 1940, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, or the city treasurer, San Pablo, Laguna, in the sum of 10 per cent of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the City of San Pablo.

V. FRAGANTE

Director of Public Works

[1-3]

CAPIZ, CAPIZ, June 25, 1491

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the construction of the Bunod Barrio School Building at Bunod, Cuartero, Capiz," will be received at the office of the district engineer, Capiz, Capiz, until 11 a. m., July 29, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all materials, labor, and plant required for the construction, complete, of one class-

room of the Bunod Barrio School Building at Bunod, Cuartero, Capiz, in accordance with the Bureau of Education standard plan 1-2-3-4 (unit 1) and the specifications:

Items:

- I. Construction, complete, including painting.
- II. Construction, complete, but without painting.

Instruction to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (P10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of the bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended; and to Department Order No. 86, dated September 27, 1940, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the provincial treasurer of Capiz in the sum of 10 per cent of the amount of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the municipality of Cuartero.

D. ESTRELLA

District Engineer

Concurred in:

JOSE V. AGUILAR

Division Superintendent

[2-4]

MANILA, June 26, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for two crude oil engine generating units for the Zambales Provincial Hospital Electric Plant, Iba, Zambales," will be received at the office of the Director

of Public Works, Manila, and the district engineer, Iba, Zambales until 11 a. m., July 16, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plant required for the installation of the two (2) crude oil engine generating units for the Zambales Provincial Hospital Electric Plant, Iba, Zambales, in accordance with B. P. W. plans and specifications.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office or offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (P10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Commonwealth Act No. 211 as amended, and Department Order No. 86 of September 27, 1940, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Director of Public Works, in the sum of 10 per cent of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Province.

V. FRAGANTE

Director of Public Works

[1-2]

MANILA, June 26, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the Electrical Wiring of the Laoag Bridge, Ilocos Norte," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, only, until 11 a. m., July 17, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plant required for the installation of the electrical wiring of the Laoag Bridge, Ilocos Norte, in accordance with B. P. W. plans and specifications.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, pro-

posals forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office or offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (P10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended, and Department Order No. 86 of September 27, 1940, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Director of Public Works, in the sum of 10 per cent of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

V. FRAGANTE

Director of Public Works

[1-2]

CAPIZ, Capiz, June 26, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the construction of the Andagao Barrio School Building at Andagao, Kalibo, Capiz," will be received at the office of the district engineer, Capiz, Capiz, until 11 a. m., July 29, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all materials, labor, and plant required for the construction of the Andagao Barrio School Building at Andagao, Kalibo, Capiz, in accordance with the Bureau of Education standard plan 1-2-3-4 (unit 1) and the specifications.

Items:

- I. Construction, complete, including painting.
- II. Construction, complete, but without painting.

Instruction to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential

Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (P10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of the bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended; and to Department Order No. 86, dated September 27, 1940, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the provincial treasurer of Capiz in the sum of 10 per cent of the amount of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the municipality of Kalibo.

D. ESTRELLA
District Engineer

[2-4]

June 28, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "proposal for Nueva Ecija High School," will be received at the office of the district engineer, Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, and at the office of the Department of Public Works, Manila, until 11 a. m., July 31, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all materials, labor, and plant required, and constructing complete the Nueva Ecija High School at Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, in accordance with specifications and standard plan No. 10-A revised, set No. A-3044, completing the work in one hundred twenty days (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) effective the date the contractor receives a copy of the approved contract.

Instruction to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications, are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are

eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (P10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government. Plans and specifications may be secured from the Bureau of Public Works, or from the office of the district engineer.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; and to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the provincial treasurer at Nueva Ecija, in the sum of four thousand four hundred pesos (P4,400).

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bids as may be considered most advantageous to the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

F. L. KATIGBAK
District Engineer

[2-4]

BUREAU OF COMMERCE

PUBLICATION OF TRADE-MARKS

Notice is hereby given that applications for the registration of the trade-marks, as shown in the labels herein below reproduced, have been filed in this Office:

All oppositions must be filed not later than sixty days from the date of the publication in this Gazette.

Name of applicant: Corn Products Refining Company, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

Number of application: 603.

Date filed: April 29, 1941.

Feature of the label claimed as a trade-mark: The word "DEXTROSOL."

Class (d).

Articles to which affixed: Pure crystalized dextrose for medical purposes.

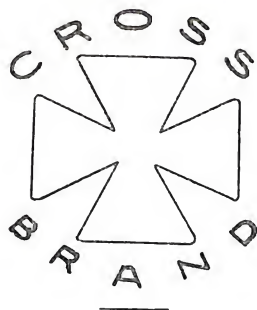
Claims use: Since February 20, 1934.

DEXTROSOL

Name of applicant: Lederle Laboratories, Inc.,
New York, N. Y., U. S. A.
Number of application: 606.
Date filed: April 30, 1941.
Feature of the label claimed as a trade-mark:
The word "LEDERLE."
Class (d).
Articles to which affixed: Chemicals, medicines,
and pharmaceutical preparations for mankind and
animals.
Claims use: Since 1937.

Lederle

Name of applicant: The Asiatic Petroleum Com-
pany (Philippine Islands), Limited, Manila, Phil-
ippines.
Number of application: 556.
Date filed: March 13, 1941.
Feature of the label claimed as a trade-mark:
The device of a cross and the word "CROSS."
Class (k).
Article to which affixed: Petroleum, kerosene, etc.
Claims use: Since September 30, 1905.



Name of applicant: The Crosley Corporation, Cin-
cinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.
Number of application: 463.
Date filed: January 8, 1941.
Feature of the label claimed as a trade-mark:
The word "CROSMOBILE."
Class (l).
Articles to which affixed: Automobiles, parts there-
of, etc.
Claims use: Since September 24, 1940.

CROSMOBILE

Name of applicant: International Projector Cor-
poration, New York, New York, U. S. A.

Number of application: 659.
Date filed: June 20, 1941.
Feature of the label claimed as a trade-mark:
The word "SIMPLEX."
Class (bb).
Articles to which affixed: Moving picture projec-
tion machines, etc.
Claims use: Since February 20, 1910.



For the Director of Commerce:
CELEDONIO AGRAVA
Chief, Trade Regulation Division
Assistant to the Director

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

Office of the Chief of Engineers

NOTICES TO CONTRACTORS

MANILA, July 1, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the conversion of the SRC Barracks into Post Hospital, Camp Luna, Parang, Cotabato," will be received at the office above-named and then publicly opened at the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Army of the Philippines, Manila, at 11 a. m., July 26, 1941, for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plant required for the conversion of the SRC Barracks into Post Hospital at Camp Luna, Parang, Cotabato, in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Work to be completed within fifty working days.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposals, plans, and specifications may be examined at the office above-named and will only be issued to prospective bidders who have complied with the requirements of the Form "Contractor's Confidential Statement." Additional information will be furnished upon application.

A deposit of ten pesos (₱10) is required for each set of the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of Proclamation No. 570 and Executive Order No. 422 of the Governor-General, with which all contractors on Government work must comply.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash or certified check, payable to the Philippine Army in the sum of 10 per cent of bid price.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any defect therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

For the Chief of Engineers:

N. R. JIMENEZ
Captain, Corps of Engineers
Assistant Chief of Engineers

[2-3]

MANILA, July 8, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the construction of P. C. Barracks at Camp Crame, Santolan, Rizal," will be received at the office above-named and then publicly opened at the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Army of the Philippines, Manila, at 11 a. m., July 30, 1941, for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plant required for the construction of two Constabulary Barracks (22 days each), at Camp Crame, Santolan, Rizal, including one combined septic vault, complete, as per plans and specifications.

Work to be completed within ninety working days.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposals, plans, and specifications may be examined at the office or offices above-named and will only be issued to prospective bidders who have complied with the requirements of the Form "Contractor's Confidential Statement." Additional information will be furnished upon application.

A deposit of ten pesos (₱10) is required for each set of the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of Proclamation No. 570 and Executive Order No. 422 of the Governor-General, with which all contractors on Government work must comply.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash or certified check, payable to the Philippine Army in the sum of 10 per cent of bid price.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any defect therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

For the Chief of Engineers:

N. R. JIMENEZ
Captain, Corps of Engineers
Assistant Chief of Engineers

[2-4]

CITY OF MANILA

Office of the Mayor

NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR

July 2, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the construction, complete, of the proposed addition to the present Quinta Market Building, Quiapo, Manila," will be received at the Office of the Mayor until 11 a. m., July 19, 1941, and then publicly opened for the furnishing all the materials, labor, equipment, and plants required for the construction, complete, of the proposed addition to the present Quinta Market Building, Quiapo, Manila, Philippines, in accordance with plans and specifications.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, plans, and specifications are available for issue at the office of the city engineer to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the Bureau of Public Works Manual and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of fifteen pesos (₱15) is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within twenty days from the date of the opening of the bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provision of section 1 of Act No. 4239, Commonwealth Act No. 138, and Commonwealth Act No. 211, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash or certified check, payable to the city treasurer, Manila, in the sum of 10 per cent of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the City of Manila.

EULOGIO RODRIGUEZ
Mayor, City of Manila

CITY OF ILOILO

Office of the Mayor

SECOND NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

ILOILO, June 21, 1941

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the construction of the proposed closed single tienda

house, Estancia type, for La Paz, City of Iloilo," will be received at the Office of the Mayor, City of Iloilo, until 11 a. m., July 12, 1941, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor, and plant required for the construction of the above proposals as per plans and specifications.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms, and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ten pesos (P10) is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within twenty days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding, and within five days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; and to Commonwealth Act No. 211, as amended, to which all contractors on government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, certified check, or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the city treasurer, City of Iloilo, in the sum of ten per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality herein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the City of Iloilo.

OSCAR LEDESMA
Mayor

Recommended:
GIL R. MALLARE
City Engineer
[1-2]

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Davao, Ninth Judicial District]

SPECIAL CASE No 1.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Tan Kim Kee*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP
To the Honorable Solicitor-General and Mr. Isidro

S. Bastida, City of Davao, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Davao, by Tan Kim Kee, who alleges that he was born in Amoy, China; that he returned to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about the 25th day of May, 1911, and arrived at the Port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *S. S. Taisang*; that he is a resident of San Pedro Street, City of Davao; that his trade or profession is that of merchant and farmer in which he has been engaged since 1915; that he is married; that his wife's name is Ang Tian, who was born in Amoy, China, and now resides at San Pedro Street, City of Davao; that he has children, and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

Antonio Lim, 25 years;
Han Suy Lim, 21 years;
Benjamin Hui Hong Lim, 18 years;
Conchita Siu Kiock Lim, 16 years;
Nenita Siu Kiu Lim, 14 years;
Paquita Whoai Whea Lim, 12 years;
Miranda Bon Bang Lim, 10 years;
Ming Hwa Lim, 8 years;
Braulio Lim, 5 years;
Olivia Lim, 3 years;

that he is able to speak and write Spanish and native dialects; that he is the owner of real estate, situated in the City and Province of Davao, worth P80,220; citing Messrs. Mariano O. Pejo and Antonio Javier Lee Chaw, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1941, at Davao City; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *Mount Apo Broadcast*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province and City of Davao, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Salvador Abad Santos, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Davao, this 3d day June, in the year 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ARTURO MIRANDA, JR.

[76; 1-2]

Clerk of Court

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija, Third Judicial District]

CIVIL CASE No. 2.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Go So Chan*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor-General, attorney for the petitioner, Go So Chan, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija by Go So Chan who alleges that he was born in Amoy, China; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy on the 18th day of August, 1911, and arrived at the Port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *Tick An*; that he is a resident of Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija; that his trade or profession is that of merchant in which he has been engaged since 1911; that he is married; that his wife's name is And Kim Eng, who was born in Amoy, China, and now residing at Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija; that he has children, and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

Go So Ki, October 15, 1920, Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija;
Go Siu Tu, June 16, 1923, Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija;
Maria So So Chu, July 15, 1930, Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija;
Go So Kun, August 18, 1933, Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija;
Felisa Go So King, June 5, 1935, Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija;
Go So Bieng, September 13, 1937, Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija;
Go So Sun, March 29, 1939, Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija;

that he is able to speak and write Tagalog and Spanish; that he is the coowner and general manager of the Cabanatuan Lumber Co., Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, worth including buildings and merchandise, ₱66,000; that he has enrolled his children of school age in the following schools:

Far Eastern University, Stephen College, and Cabanatuan Elementary School;

that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3, Commonwealth Act No. 473, for the following reasons: That he is more than 30 years of age; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for more than ten years; citing Messrs. Marcelo L. Figueroa and Jose Carlos, both citizens of the Philippines, as

the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1941, at 8.30 a. m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in *The Tribune*, newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Nueva Ecija and in the municipality of Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Guillermo F. Pablo, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija, this 2d day of July in the year 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] B. GUZMAN
[2-4] Clerk of Court

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of the Province of Zamboanga, Ninth Judicial District, Zamboanga Branch.]

CIVIL CASE No. 4.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Agustin Montañez (alias Agustin Ku Ho Choo).*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor-General and Mr. Serapio J. Datoc, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Zamboanga by Agustin Montañez (*alias* Agustin Ku Ho Choo), who alleges that he was born in Amoy, China; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about the 15th day of April, 1898, and arrived at the Port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel "*Zaperu*"; that he is a resident of barrio of Labañgan, municipality of Pagadian, Province of Zamboanga; that his trade or profession is that of farming in which he has been engaged since 1913, and from which he derives an average annual income of ₱800; that he is married; that his wife's name is Mora Mandi Ong, who was born in Cotabato, Cotabato, and now resides at Labañgan, Pagadian, Zamboanga; that he has children, and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

1. Dionicio Montañez, September 10, 1908, Cotabato, Cotabato;
2. Faustina Montañez, February 14, 1915, Cotabato, Cotabato;
3. Florencio Montañez, May 10, 1918, Labañgan, Pagadian, Zamboanga;

4. Julia Montañez, April 12, 1923, Labañgan, Pagadian, Zamboanga—all of whom are residing in Labañgan, Pagadian, Zamboanga;

that he is able to speak and write Spanish and Tagalog; that he has enrolled his children of school age in the following schools:

1. Dionicio, Labañgan, Elementary School, 1916-1924; Cotabato High School, 1924-1925;
2. Faustina, Labañgan, Elementary School, 1922-1929;
3. Florencio, Labañgan, Elementary School, 1925-1932;
4. Julio, Labañgan, Elementary School, 1932-1940;

that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3, Commonwealth Act No. 473, for the following reason: That he is married to a Filipino woman; and citing Messrs. Jose Zulueta and Jorge Lubgugan, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1941, at 8.30 a. m., and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *El Criterio*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Zamboanga, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Honorable Potenciano Pecson, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Zamboanga, this 30th day of June, 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ARSENIO DE GUZMAN
[2-4] Clerk of Court

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Davao, Ninth Judicial District]

SPECIAL CASE No. 6.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Jose Ngo*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP
To the Honorable Solicitor-General and Mr. Juan A. Sarenas, City of Davao, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Davao, by Jose Ngo who alleges that he was born in Amoy, China; that he returned to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about the 12th day of April, 1917, and

arrived at the Port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *S. S. Liong Sing*; that he is a resident of Lupon, Davao; that his trade or profession is that of merchant in which he has been engaged since 1926; that he is married; that his wife's name is Tan Tee, who was born in Amoy, China, and now resides at Lupon, Davao; that he has children, and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

- Santiago Ngo, born in Amoy, China, July 28, 1931;
Vicente Ngo, born in Davao City, April 5, 1935;
Mariano Ngo, born in Davao City, October 30, 1937;
Elena Ngo, born in Davao City, June 20, 1939;

that he is able to speak and write Chabacano Spanish; that he is the owner of real estate, situated in Lupon, Davao, worth ₱8,170; that he has enrolled his children of school age in the following schools:

Santiago Ngo, since 1937, in Lupon Primary School; the rest of his children are of tender age to go to school;

citing Messrs. Segundo Lim and Servando B. Quidato, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1941, at Davao City; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *Mount Apo Broadcast*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province and City of Davao, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Salvador Abad Santos, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Davao, this 3d day of June in the year 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] ARTURO MIRANDA, JR.
[76; 1-2] Clerk of Court

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Cebu, Eighth Judicial District]

CIVIL CASE No. 8.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Leon Miranda Tio Liok*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP
To the Honorable Solicitor-General and Miguel Rafiñan, Cebu City, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pur-

suant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Cebu by Leon Miranda Tio Liok who alleges that he was born in Cebu, Cebu, Philippines; that he returned to the Philippines from China on or about the 24th day of December, 1910, and arrived at the 24th day of December, 1910, and arrived at the Port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *S. S. Ingchiu*; that he is a resident of Cebu City; that his trade or profession is that of merchant in which he has been engaged since many years ago; that he is married; that his wife's name is Lu Cia, who was born in Chuan Chiu, Amoy, China, and now resides at Calle General Echavez, Cebu City; that he has children, and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

Sebastian Tio, December 4, 1922, Chuan Chiu, China—Cebu City;
 Damian Tio, September 17, 1926, Cebu City—Cebu City;
 Mena Tio, April 1, 1929, Cebu City—Cebu City;
 Julian Tio, August 22, 1930, Chuan Chiu, China—Cebu City;
 Gerardo Tio, November 19, 1932, Chuan Chiu, China—Cebu City;
 Teofilo Tio, July 23, 1937, Cebu City—Cebu City;
 Feliciano Tio, October 12, 1939, Cebu City—Cebu City;

that he is able to speak and write English, Spanish, and Cebuan, dialect; that he is owner of real estate, situated in Cebu, Cebu, worth ₱20,000; that he has enrolled his children of school age in the following schools:

Sebastian Tio, San Carlos College, Cebu City, June 10, 1940;
 Damian Tio, San Carlos College, Cebu City, June 10, 1940;
 Mena Tio, Santa Teresita Academy, Cebu City, June 10, 1940;
 Julian Tio, Santa Teresita Academy, Cebu City, June 10, 1940;
 Gerardo Tio, Santa Teresita Academy, Cebu City, June 10, 1940;

that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3, Commonwealth Act No. 473 for the following reason: He was born in the Philippines; that he is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 for the following reason: He was born in the Philippines; citing Messrs. Miguel Raffinan and Ananias V. Maribao, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1941, at 8 in the morning; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *La Revolución*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Cebu, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Jose de la Rama, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Cebu, this 13th day of June in the year 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] EUGENIO RODIL
 [76; 1-2] Clerk of Court

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Cebu, Eight Judicial District]

CIVIL CASE NO. 8.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Dionisio Po Thuan Jo*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor-General and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Tacloban, Leyte, by Dionisio Po Thuan Jo who alleges that he was born in Lamwa, China; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about the 28th day of December, 1907, and arrived at the Port of Cebu, Philippines; that he is a resident of Villalon, Calubian, Leyte; that his trade or profession is that of merchant and farmer in which he has been engaged since 1920 and 1925, respectively; that he is married; that his wife's name is Filomena Enaje Joson, who was born in Naval, Leyte, and now resides at Villalon, Calubian, Leyte; that he has children, and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

Antonio Po, born September 20, 1922, Naval, Leyte;
 Leticia Po, born December 17, 1925, Leyte, Leyte;
 Edita Po, born August 23, 1927, Leyte, Leyte;
 Elvira Po, born April 23, 1929, Leyte, Leyte;
 Zulima Po, born March 20, 1931, Calubian, Leyte;
 Dionisio Po, jr., born October 2, 1932, Calubian, Leyte;
 Salvador Po, born July 7, 1934, Cebu, Cebu;
 Manuel Po, born July 11, 1936, Calubian, Leyte; and

Filomena Po, born December 8, 1937, Calubian, Leyte—all of whom now residing in Calubian, Leyte;

that he is able to speak and write English, Spanish, and Cebu-Visayan dialect; that the capital of his business is about ₱4,000 and the value of his property is about ₱10,000; that he has enrolled his children of school age in the following schools:

Antonio Po in the Catholic Tacloban Institute, 1940-41;
Leticia Po in the Inmaculada College, Cebu, since 1938;
Edita Po in the Elementary School, Naval, Leyte, since 1940;
Elvira Po in the Elementary School, Naval, Leyte;
Zulima Po in the barrio school, Villalon, Calubian;
Dionisio Po, jr., in the barrio school, Villalon, Calubian;
Salvador Po in the barrio school, Villalon, Calubian;

that he is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 for the following reasons: For having resided continuously in the Philippines for more than thirty years; citing Messrs. Leoncio M. Limpiado and Ysaías R. Ycain, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1941, at 8 a. m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *An Lantawan*, a news paper of general circulation in the Province of Leyte, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Fernando Hernandez, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Tacloban, Leyte, this 10th day of June in the year 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] VICENTE MATE
[77; 1-2] Clerk of Court

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Leyte, Eight Judicial District.]

CIVIL CASE NO. 9.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Lim Poh.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor-General and Mr. Filiberto Leonardo, Cebu City, attorney for the petitioner, and to whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pur-

suant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Cebu by Lim Poh who alleges that he was born in Amoy, China; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China on or about the 2d day of August, 1907, and arrived at the Port of Cebu, Philippines, on the vessel *S. S. Kay-fong*; that he is resident of Cebu City; that his trade or profession is that of merchant in which he has been engaged since 1924; that he is married; that his wife's name is Basilisa Casas, who was born in Danao, Cebu, and now resides at 48 Manalili Street, Cebu City; that he has children, and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

Pablo Lim, June 29, 1925, Cebu City—48 Manalili Street, Cebu City;
Ramon Lim, August 31, 1927, Tagbilaran, Bohol—48 Manalili Street, Cebu City;
Rosita Lim, January 5, 1931, Tagbilaran, Bohol—48 Manalili Street, Cebu City;
William Lim, June 2, 1932, Tagbilaran, Bohol—48 Manalili Street, Cebu City;
Robert Lim, August 18, 1934, Cebu City—48 Manalili Street, Cebu City;
Samuel Lim, November 20, 1936, Cebu City—48 Manalili Street, Cebu City;
Beatrice Lim, November 8, 1938, Cebu City—48 Manalili Street, Cebu City;
Grace Lim, May 23, 1941, Cebu City—48 Manalili Street, Cebu City;

that he is able to speak and write English and Cebuano dialect; that he is the owner of real estate, situated in Bohol and Cebu worth ₱11,570; that he has enrolled his children of school age in the following schools:

Pablo Lim, Cebu Provincial High School, June 10, 1940;
Ramon Lim, San Carlos College, June 10, 1940;
Rosita Lim, Little Flower Academy of Jesus, June 10, 1940;
William Lim, Cebu City Public School, June 10, 1940;
Robert Lim, Little Flower Academy of Jesus, June 10, 1940;

that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3, Commonwealth Act No. 473 for the following reason: He is married to a Filipino woman; citing Messrs. Rev. Maximo A. Leopando and Valeriano Segura, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 9th day

of October, A. D. 1941, at 8 in the morning; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *La Revolución*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines and in the Province of Cebu, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Benito Natividad, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Cebu, this 12th day of June in the year 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] EUGENIO RODIL
[76; 1-2] Clerk of Court

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Camarines Norte, Sixth Judicial District]

SPECIAL CASE No. 11.—*In the matter of the petition of Tomas Cootauco to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines. Tomas Cootauco, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP
The Honorable Solicitor-General, Manila, Philippines; Mr. Tomas Cootauco, Daet, Camarines Norte; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Camarines Norte by Tomas Cootauco, who alleges that he was born in the municipality of Daet, Camarines Norte; that actually he is 31 years old, a resident of Daet, Camarines Norte; that his trade or profession is that of a merchant and farmer, from which he derives an average annual income of ₱3,000; that he is married; that his wife's name is Soledad Lo, who was born in Chinggang, Amoy, China, and actually is a resident of Daet, Camarines Norte; that he has children, and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

1. Francisco Cootauco, December 3, 1932, Daet; Camarines Norte—Daet, Camarines Norte;
2. Ricardo Cootauco, November 5, 1934, Daet, Camarines Norte—Daet, Camarines Norte;
3. Sergio Cootauco, March 6, 1937, Daet, Camarines Norte—Daet, Camarines Norte;

that his eldest child Francisco is now studying in the first grade of the public schools of Daet, Camarines Norte, and the last two are not yet studying because they are not of age; that he is able to speak and write English, Tagalog and Bicol; that he is

entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 for the following reasons: That he was born in the Philippines on January 23, 1910, and that he has resided in the Philippines for more than thirty-one years, and was educated in the public schools; citing Messrs. Santiago Carranceja and Alipio Adivoso, both of age and citizens of the Philippines, and residents of the municipality of Daet, Camarines Norte, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1941, at 8.30 a. m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *Bicol Star*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Camarines Norte, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Alfonso, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Camarines Norte, this 13th day of June, 1941.

[SEAL] EMMANUEL SIGUENZA
[77; 1-2] Clerk of Court

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Laguna, Fifth Judicial District]

CIVIL CASE No. 22.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Antonio G. Tan*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP
To the Honorable Solicitor-General and Mr. Antonio G. Tan, Bay, Laguna, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Laguna by Antonio G. Tan who alleges that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about the 12th day of August, 1918, and arrived at the Port of Manila; that he is a resident of Bay, Laguna; that his profession is that of doctor of medicine in which he has been engaged since July, 1940; that he is married; that his wife's name is Adelaida L. Sebasitan, who was born in the Philippine General Hospital, Manila, and now resides at Bay Laguna; that he has no children; that he is able to speak and write English, Tagalog, and very little Spanish; that he owns no real estate; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3, Commonwealth Act No. 473 for the following reason: Married to a Filipino woman; ci-

ting Messrs. Francisco L. Cruz and Loreto Y. Padua, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1941, at 8 a. m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *La Opinion*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Laguna, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Proceso Sebastian, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Laguna, this 16th day of June, in the year 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] CECILIO M. BITUIN
[77; 1-2] Clerk of Court

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Tayabas, Fifth Judicial District]

LAND REGISTRATION CASE No. 381, G. L. R. O. RECORD No. 14562.—*Severina Esconde et al., applicants.*
Nieves Irlandes et al., petitioners.

NOTICE

On the 18th day of July, 1941, at 8 o'clock a. m., before this court in Lucena, Tayabas, will be the hearing of the petition filed by Nieves Irlandes et al., dated March 24, 1941, in which said petitioners pray that the register of deeds of Tayabas be ordered:

(1) To cancel the Original Certificate of Title No. 738 in the name of the deceased Trinidad Briones, and, in lieu thereof, another certificate of title be issued in the names of her daughters as her sole heirs named Nieves Irlandes, married to Ramon Dawis; Leonora Irlandes, married to Alfredo Borja; and Consuelo Irlandes, married to Pedro Alcantara; all of legal age, Filipinas, whose postal address is the City of San Pablo; (2) to cancel also the name of the deceased Luis Briñas and, in lieu thereof, to put the name of his daughter and sole heir Soledad Briñas, married to Alfonso Deriquito, of legal age, whose postal address is the City of San Pablo; and (3) to amend the civil status of the coowner Restituto Briñas from single to widower, and that of the coowner Petra Briñas from single to married to Emeterio Bienvenida, leaving intact their respective shares specified in the above-mentioned Original Certificate of Title No. 738, in such a way that the share for the movants Nieves, Leonora, and Consuelo surnamed Irlandes, is the $\frac{1}{12}$ from the deceased Trinidad Briones share and share alike, and for the movant Soledad Briñas is the share of her deceased

father Luis Briñas which is $\frac{1}{4}$ specified in said title.

Let this notice be published in the Official Gazette according to law at the expense of the petitioners.

Lucena, Tayabas, this 9th day of June, 1941.

[SEAL] JUSTO V. IMPERIAL

[77; 1-2]

Clerk of Court

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental]

CIVIL CASE No. 443.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Fr. Antonio Ullate*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor-General and Mr. Enrique Medina, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental by Fr. Antonio Ullate who alleges that he was born in Monteagodo, Navarra, Spain; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Spain on or about the 9th day of November, 1907, and arrived at the Port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *S. S. Luzon*; that he is a resident of Dauin, Negros Oriental; that his trade or profession is that of priest of the Roman Catholic Church in which he has been engaged since 1907; that he is single; that he is able to speak and write Spanish and the Visayan dialect; that he is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 for the following reason: He had continuously resided in the Philippines for a term of thirty-four years; citing Messrs. Gregorio Tubat and Alfonso Ausejo, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1941, at 7.30 a. m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *Sudlon*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Negros Oriental, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Sotero B. Cabahug, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental, this 24th day of June in the year 1941.

Attest:

[SEAL] J. C. HERNANDO

[2-4]

Clerk of Court

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental]

CIVIL CASE No. 444.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Fr. Juan Lorenzo*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor-General and Mr. Enrique Medina, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental by Fr. Juan Lorenzo who alleges that he was born in San Millan de la Cogolla, Spain; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Spain on or about June, 1895, and arrived at the Port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *S. S. Mindanao*; that he is a resident of Bacong, Negros Oriental; that his trade or profession is that of priest of the Roman Catholic Church in which he has been engaged since 1895; that he is single; that he is able to speak and write Spanish and the Visayan dialect; that he is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 for the following reason: He had resided in the Philippines continuously for a term of forty-six years; citing Messrs. Alfonso Ausejo and Gregorio Tubat, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1941, at 7.30 a. m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *Sudlon*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Negros Oriental, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Sotero B. Cabahug, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental, this 24th day of June in the year 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] J. C. HERNANDO
Clerk of Court
[2-4]

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Manila]

CIVIL CASE No. 654.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Raymond Arthur Johnston*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor-General and Mr. Consorcio Gallego, 34 Escolta, Manila, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pur-

suant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Manila by Raymond Arthur Johnston who alleges that he was born in Arangelovats, Jugoslavia; that he emigrated to the Philippines from New York, U. S. A., on or about the 19th day of September, 1924; and arrived at the Port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *Empress of Russia*; that he is a resident of 14 Nebraska Street, Manila; that his trade or profession is that of shipping clerk in which he has been engaged since 1936; that he is single; that he is able to speak and write English, Spanish, and little Tagalog; citing Messrs. Julio Francia and Jose Guevara, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1941, at 8.30 a. m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *Justice*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Quirico Abeto, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 16th day of June in the year 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] L. PASICOLAN
Clerk of the Court
By: AMBROLIO V. BORJA
Deputy Clerk, Branch VI
[77; 1-2]

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Manila]

CIVIL CASE No. 655.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Elizabeth Yovannovitch Johnston*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor-General and Mr. Consorcio Gallego, 34 Escolta, Manila, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Manila by Elizabeth Yovannovitch Johnston who alleges that she was born in Belgrade, Jugoslavia; that she emigrated to the Philippines from New York City, U. S. A., on or about the 19th day of September, 1924; and arrived at the Port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *Empress of Russia*; that she is a resident of 14 Nebraska Street, Manila; that her trade or profession is that of business woman in which she has been engaged since 1931; that she is a widow;

that she has a child, and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of said child are as follows:

Raymond Arthur Johnston, born on January 14, 1913, at Arangelovats, Jugoslavia;

that she is able to speak and write English, Spanish, and little Tagalog; citing Messrs. Julio Francia and Jose Guevara, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of her petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1941, at 8.30 a. m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *La Vanguardia*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Quirico Abeto, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 16th day of June, in the year 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] L. PASICOLAN
Clerk of the Court

By: AMBROLIO V. BORJA
Deputy Clerk, Branch VI

[77; 1-2]

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Manila]

CIVIL CASE NO. 656.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Eduardo P. Montojo*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor-General and Mr. Segundo Mastrili, 202 Roces Building, Manila, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Manila by Eduardo P. Montojo who alleges that he was born in Zamboanga, Zamboanga, Philippines; that he is a resident of 719 Dakota Street, Manila; that his trade or profession is that of engineer; that he is married; that his wife's name is Lucille Florence Derong, who was born Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U. S. A., and now resides at 719 Dakota Street, Manila; that he has no children; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 for the following reason: For having been born in Zamboanga, Zamboanga, Philippines; citing Messrs. Isidoro Aragon and Leon M. Lazag, both citizens of

the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1941, at 8.30 a. m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *Philippines Herald*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Quirico Abeto, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 16th day of June, in the year 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] L. PASICOLAN
Clerk of the Court

By: AMBROLIO V. BORJA
Deputy Clerk, Branch VI

[77; 1-2]

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Manila]

CIVIL CASE NO. 657.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Lidya Martinez Da Roza*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor-General and Messrs. Zueta and Soriano, Heacock Building, Manila, attorneys for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Manila by Lidya Martinez Da Roza who alleges that she was born in Manila; that she is a resident of 140 Arquiza, Manila; that she is single; that she is able to speak and write English, Spanish, and Tagalog; that she is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 for the following reason: For having been born in the City of Manila, Philippines; citing Messrs. Francisco Gabriel and Ramon Syquia, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of her petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 21st of October, A. D. 1941, at 8.30 a. m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *Tribune*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Quirico Abeto, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 16th day of June, in the year 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] L. PASICOLAN
Clerk of the Court

By: AMBROLIO V. BORJA
Deputy Clerk, Branch VI

[1-3]

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Manila]

CIVIL CASE No. 658.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Maria Martinez Da Roza*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor-General and Messrs. Zulueta and Soriano, Heacock Building, Manila, attorneys for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Manila by Maria Martinez Da Roza who alleges that she was born in Manila, Philippines; that she is a resident of 140 Arquiza, Manila; that she is single; that she is able to speak and write English, Spanish and Tagalog; that she is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 for the following reason: For having been born in the City of Manila, Philippines; citing Messrs Francisco Gabriel and Ramon Syquia, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of her petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1941, at 8.30 a. m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *Justice*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Quirico Abeto, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 16th day of June, in the year 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] L. PASICOLAN
Clerk of the Court

By: AMBROLIO V. BORJA
Deputy Clerk, Branch VI

[1-3]

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Manila]

CIVIL CASE No. 659.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Leonor Da Roza Vda. de Martinez*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor-General and Messrs. Zulueta and Soriano, Heacock Building, Manila, attorneys for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Manila by Leonor Da Roza Vda. de Martinez who alleges that she was born in Hongkong; that she emigrated to the Philippines from Hongkong on the month of January, 1904; and arrived at the Port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *Zafiro* or *Rubi*; that she is a resident of 140 Arquiza, Manila; that she is a widow; that she has children, and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

Maria Martinez Da Roza, born in Manila on December 6, 1906—residing at 140 Arquiza, Manila;

Lidya Martinez Da Roza, born in Manila on August 3, 1908—residing at 140 Arquiza, Manila;

that she is able to speak and write English, Spanish, and Tagalog; that she is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 for the following reason: For having resided in Manila, since January, 1904; citing Messrs. Ramon Syquia and Francisco Gabriel, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of her petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1941, at 8.30 a. m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *Justice*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Quirico Abeto, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 16th day of June, in the year 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] L. PASICOLAN
Clerk of the Court

By: AMBROLIO V. BORJA
Deputy Clerk, Branch VI

[1-3]

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Manila]

CIVIL CASE No. 660.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Lim Siong Tiu*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor-General and Mr. Lim Siong Tiu, 183 Rosario Street, Manila, petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Manila by Lim Siong Tiu who alleges that he was born in Amoy, China; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about the month of June, 1892; and arrived at the Port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *Siong Kang*; that he is a resident of 183 Rosario Street, Manila; that his trade or profession is that of merchant in which he has been engaged since 1908; that he is married; that his wife's name is Uy Yan, who was born in Amoy, China, and now resides at 183 Rosario Street; that he has children, and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

- Lorenzo Lim, born at Amoy, China, December 14, 1901—183 Rosario;
- Domingo Lim, born at Amoy, China, November 1, 1912—Golden, Colorado, U. S. A.;
- Roman Lim Tiu, born February 28, 1918, at Manila, 183 Rosario; and
- Asuncion Lim, born June 1, 1920, at Manila, 183 Rosario;

that he is able to speak and write Spanish and Tagalog; that he is the owner of business enterprises worth ₱120,000; that he has enrolled his children of school age in the following schools:

- Domingo Lim, Colorado School of Mines, U. S. A.;
- Roman Lim Tiu, San Juan de Letran College, Manila; and
- Asuncion Lim, Saint Scholastica's College, Manila;

that he is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 for the following reason: for Having resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of forty-nine years; citing Messrs. Gavino C. Bañgolan and Francisco Gumila, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1941, at 8.30 a. m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for

three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and in the *El Debate*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Quirico Abeto, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 16th day of June, in the year 1941.

Attest: [SEAL] L. PASICOLAN

Clerk of Court

By: AMBROLIO BORJA

Deputy Clerk, Branch VI

[77; 1-2]

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Manila]

CIVIL CASE No. 661.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Charles Villeta Grodzicki.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor-General and Mr. Felicesimo G. Alvendia, Nubla Law Office, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Manila by Charles Villeta Grodzicki who alleges that he was born in Intramuros, Manila; that he is a resident of 1114 Dakota Street, Manila; that his trade or profession is that of salesman in which he has been engaged since January, 1940; that he is married; that his wife's name is Maria Luisa Bascaran, who was born in Bacon, Sorsogon, and now resides at 1114 Dakota Street, Manila; that he has children, and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

Charles Barcaran Grodzicki, jr., born August 22, 1928, Manila;

Marie-Ann Bascaran Grodzicki, born July 26, 1940, Manila;

that he is able to speak and write English, Spanish, and Tagalog; that he is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 for the following reason: For having been born in the City of Manila, Philippines; citing Messrs. Cesar de Larrazabal and Enrique Arrastia, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1941, at 8.30 a. m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Official Gazette and

[2-4]

[2-4]

[76; 1-2]

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Sur, First Judicial District]

CIVIL CASE NO. 3972.—*Summary distribution of the estate of the deceased Mauricia Raguini. Alejandria Raguini and Lucia Raguini, petitioners.*

ORDER

A petition having been filed by attorney Severino D. Dagdag, in representation of the petitioners, in the above entitled case, praying for the summary distribution of the estate of Mauricia Raguini who is alleged to have died intestate on May 16, 1941, in the municipality of Santa Catalina, Province of Ilocos Sur, where she last resided, and that said estate consists of lands situated in the Province of Ilocos Sur and a deposit in the Postal Savings Bank, amounting to less than ₱3,000; it is hereby ordered that the hearing of said petition be set for July 26, 1941, at 8.30 a. m., before this court at Vigan, Ilocos Sur, and that a copy of this order be published in the Official Gazette once a week during three consecutive weeks for the information of all concerned.

So ordered.

Vigan, Ilocos Sur, June 17, 1941.

[SEAL] CONSTANTINO ROSARIO
*Justice of the Peace of the Capital
in the functions of the Court*

[77; 1-2] of First Instance, under Act No. 3881

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Norte, First Judicial District]

CIVIL CASE NO. 4658.—*For probate of will. Eladio Mangapit, applicant*

ORDER

Notice having been given by the clerk of this court of the foregoing petition, filed by the applicant, Eladio Mangapit, praying the probate of the will, which is said to be the testament of the deceased, Petrona Mangapit, then a resident of the municipality of Batac, Ilocos Norte, as well as the summary distribution of her properties in favor of the heirs instituted in said will, the court orders that the said petition be called for hearing in the Session Hall of this Court of First Instance, located in Laoag, capital of the said Province of Ilocos Norte, on the 14th day of July, 1941, at 8 o'clock in the morning, prior the publication of the copy of this order in the Official Gazette, which is edited in the City of Manila, Philippines, once a week, for three consecutive weeks, so that everybody, with a right to do so, may appear in the place, day, and hour above designated to impugn the probate of the will in question and the summary distribution of the properties.

It is further ordered that, within twenty days be-

fore the hearing, copies of this order be sent, through the mail, with the postage thereon prepaid, to the known heirs, or devisees and legatees, and resident in the Philippines, about the time and place fixed for proving the will.

It is so ordered.

Done at Laoag, Ilocos Norte, this 6th day of June, 1941.

[SEAL] FRANCISCO E. JOSE
Judge

[77; 1-2]

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Norte, First Judicial District]

CIVIL CASE NO. 4663.—*For probate of will. Francisco Nalupta, applicant*

ORDER

Notice having been given by the clerk of this court of the foregoing petition, filed by the applicant, Francisco Nalupta, praying the probate of the will, which is said to be the testament of the deceased, Petrona Mangapit, then a resident of the municipality of Batac, Ilocos Norte, the court orders that the said petition be called for hearing in the Session Hall of the Court of First Instance, located in Laoag, capital of the said Province of Ilocos Norte, on July 14, 1941, at 8 o'clock in the morning, prior to the publication of the copy of this order in the Official Gazette, which is edited in the City of Manila, Philippines, once a week, for three consecutive weeks, so that everybody, with a right to do so, may appear in the place, day, and hour above designated to impugn the probate of the will in question.

It is further ordered that, within twenty days before the hearing, copies of this order be sent, through the mail, with the postage thereon prepaid, to the known heirs, or devisees and legatees, and resident in the Philippines, about the time and place fixed for proving the will.

It is so ordered.

Done at Laoag, Ilocos Norte, this 7th day of July, 1941.

[SEAL] FRANCISCO E. JOSE
Judge

[77; 1-2]

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Manila Branch VII]

CIVIL CASE NO. 59281.—*Petition for change of surname of Raymunda Dulatre y Campos*

ORDER

A verified petition having been filed by Raymunda Dulatre y Campos alleging that she is a bona fide resident of 610 Galicia, Sampaloc, Manila, Philippines, for five years, and that she desires to change

her surname from Raymunda Dulatre y Campos to Raymunda Campos for the reason that it is the wish of her parents, especially her uncle Fernando Campos who had been supporting her in her studies since her high school days up to the present, and, furthermore, she is particularly known in and out of college as Raymunda Campos and also all letters addressed to her bears said name and praying, after hearing, that judgment be rendered adjudging that her surname be change as above stated;

And it appearing that the said petition is sufficient in form and substance;

Now, therefore, the court hereby sets for hearing the aforesaid petition on January 10, 1942, at 8.30 a. m., Branch VIII, Arellano Building, Intramuros, Manila, and directs that a copy of this order be published in the Official Gazette on the following dates: June 26, July 3, and 10, 1941. Any person interested in the petition may file in writing with the clerk of this court on or before the date of the hearing stating the grounds why the prayer should not be granted.

Let a copy of this order be served upon the Solicitor-General.

So ordered.

Manila, Philippines, June 16, 1941.

P. M. ENDENCIA

Judge

[76; 1-2]

[United States of America, Commonwealth of the Philippines. In the Court of First Instance of Manila, Branch VI]

CIVIL CASE NO. 59512.—*In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Modesto Calderon*

ORDER

A petition having been presented on the 19th day of June, 1941, by the petitioner, Emilio Calderon, praying among other things, that said Emilio Calderon be appointed administrator of the estate left by the deceased, Modesto Calderon, who, as alleged, was a resident of the City of Manila, and who died on April 23, 1941, in Naalohu, Kau, Hawaii, leaving property situated at Manila, and in Hawaii.

It is hereby ordered that said petition be set for hearing on the 2d day of August, 1941, at 8.30 a. m., on which date and hour all persons who may have an opposition to the appointment sought may appear to state their reasons, orally or in writing.

Let this order be published in the newspaper, Official Gazette, edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation, once a week for three weeks successively, at the expense of the petitioner.

It is so ordered.

Manila, June 30, 1941.

[SEAL] QUIRICO ABETO

Judge

[2-4]

Office of the Provincial Sheriff of Negros Occidental

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTIES

By virtue of the power of attorney inserted in the deed of mortgage executed by the spouses Cirilo M. Guay and Nicetas Siguenza on May 22, 1940, in favor of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank and for the satisfaction of the debt of P2,204.87 as of April 30, 1941, plus interest from the latter date, and the fees and expenses in connection with this sale secured by said mortgage, the terms of which have been violated, the undersigned announces at the request of the mortgagee that on July 22, 1941, at 10 a. m., at the entrance to the Municipal Building of Hinigaran, Negros Occidental, he will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 3135, as amended, the following real properties with the buildings and improvements thereon:

Transfer Certificate of Title No. 32090—Negros Occidental

A parcel of land (lot No. 156 of the cadastral survey of Hinigaran), with all buildings and improvements, except those herein expressly noted as belonging to other persons, situated in the municipality of Hinigaran. Bounded on the NE., by lot No. 678; on the SE., by lot No. 155; on the SW., by Calle Luzurriaga; and on the NW., by Calle Smith. Containing an area of two hundred and eighty-one (281) square meters, more or less.

Transfer Certificate of Title No. 32117—Negros Occidental

A parcel of land (lot No. 155 of the cadastral survey of Hinigaran), with all buildings and improvements, except those herein expressly stated as belonging to other persons, situated in the municipality of Hinigaran. Bounded on the NE., by lots Nos. 678 and 153; on the SE., by lot No. 154; on the SW., by Calle Luzurriaga; and on the NW., by lot No. 156. Containing an area of three hundred and eighty-seven (387) square meters, more or less.

BENJAMIN A. LEDESMA

Provincial Sheriff of Negros Occidental

By: JOSE T. LEONARDIA

Deputy Provincial Sheriff

[76; 1-2]

Office of the Sheriff of Manila

NOTICES OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTIES

By virtue of the power of attorney inserted in the deed of mortgage executed by Guillermo Masangkay on December 13, 1937, in favor of the San Lazaro Estate Loan Fund (Agricultural and Industrial

Bank), and for the satisfaction of the debt of ₱15,426.54 as of March 31, 1941, plus interest from the latter date, and the fees and expenses in connection with this sale secured by said mortgage, the terms of which have been violated, the undersigned announces at the request of the mortgagee that on July 22, 1941, at 10 a. m., at the entrance to the Court of First Instance of Manila (Jesuitas Building), 121 Arzobispo, Intramuros, Manila, he will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 3135, as amended, the following real properties with the buildings and improvements thereon:

Transfer Certificate of Title No. 52416

A parcel of land (lot B of the subdivision plan Psd-6719, G. L. R. O. No. 11823, described in T. C. T. No. 9839, as shown on plan, F-6-386, office of the city engineer), with such buildings and improvements as may exist thereon, situated in Tondo. Bounded on the NE. by lot D of the subdivision plan; on the SE. by lot No. A of the subdivision plan; on the SW. by lot C of the subdivision plan; and on the NW. by Calle Laguna. Containing an area of one thousand nineteen square meters and thirty square decimeters (1,019.30), more or less.

A parcel of land (lot D of the subdivision plan Psd-6719, G. L. R. O. No. 11823, described in T. C. T. No. 9839 as shown on plan F-6-386, office of the city engineer), with such buildings and improvements as may exist thereon, situated in Tondo. Bounded on the NE. by lot B. of the subdivision plan; on the SE. by lot A of the subdivision plan; and on the SW. by property of Siuliong & Co. Containing an area of one hundred fifty-four square meters and fifty square decimeters (154.50), more or less.

A parcel of land (lot No. D of the subdivision plan Psd-6719, G. L. R. O. Record No. 11823, described in T. C. T. No. 9839 as shown on plan F-6-386, office of the city engineer), with such buildings and improvements as may exist thereon, situated in Tondo. Bounded on NE. by Alvarez and Juan Alvares; on the SE. by lot A of the subdivision plan; on the SW. by lot B of the subdivision plan; and on the NW. by property of Siuliong and Co. Containing an area of seven hundred twenty-five square meters and eighty square decimeters (725.80), more or less.

Transfer Certificate of Title No. 52415

A parcel of land (parcel No. 3 of plan F-6-241, office of the city engineer), with such buildings and improvements as may exist thereon, situated in Tondo. Bounded on the N. by property of the City of Manila; on the E. by property of the City of

Manila; on the S. by property of Emeterio Alvarez; and on the W. by property of Siuliong & Co. Containing an area of one thousand three hundred sixty-six square meters and thirty square decimeters (1,366.30), more or less.

Transfer Certificate of Title No. 11684

A parcel of land (lot No. 12-A of the subdivision plan of lot No. 12 of block No. 2040 of the cadastral survey of Manila), situated on the SW. of Calle Alvarado, Binondo. Bounded on the NE. by Calle Alvarado; on the SE. by property of Clara Tambunting (lot No. 10 of block No. 2040); on the SW. by property of Clara Tambunting (lot No. 11 of block No. 2040); and on the NW. by properties of Macaria Ricafort (lot No. 12-b of block No. 2040) and Clara Tambunting (lot No. 13 of block No. 2040). Containing an area of one hundred sixty-six square meters and eighty square decimeters (166.80), more or less.

Manila, Philippines, June 17, 1941.

L. PASICOLAN

Sheriff of Manila

[1-3]

By virtue of the power of attorney inserted in the deed of mortgage executed by the spouses Ramon B. Muñoz and Angela Imperial on March 27, 1940, in favor of the Postal Savings Bank Fund (Agricultural and Industrial Bank), and for the satisfaction of the debt of ₱2,267.55 as of March 27, 1941, plus interest from the latter date, and the fees and expenses in connection with this sale secured by said mortgage, the terms of which have been violated, the undersigned announces at the request of the mortgagee that on August 2, 1941, at 10 a. m., at the entrance to the Court of First Instance of Manila (Jesuits Building), 121 Arzobispo, Intramuros, Manila, he will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 3135, as amended, the following real property with the buildings and improvements thereon:

Transfer Certificate of Title No. 58621

A land (lot No. 10, subblock No. 41 of the subdivision plan Psd-1554, part of lot No. 1, block No. 3057 of the cadastral survey of Manila, G. L. R. O. Cadastral Record No. 327), situated in Santa Ana. Bounded on the NE. by Calle No. 6, subblock No. 61 of the subdivision plan; on the SE. by lot No. 12, subblock No. 41 of the subdivision plan; on the SW. by lot No. 9, subblock No. 41 of the subdivision plan; and on the NW. by lot No. 8, subblock No. 41 of the subdivision plan. Containing an area of one

hundred ninety-six square meters and fifty square decimeters (196.50), more or less.

Manila, Philippines, June 25, 1941.

L. PASICOLAN

Sheriff of Manila

[2-4]

By virtue of the power of attorney inserted in the deed of mortgage executed by Ceferina Manalo on December 27, 1938, in favor of the Postal Savings Bank Fund (Agricultural and Industrial Bank), and for the satisfaction of the debt of ₱1,592.30 as of May 13, 1941, plus interest from the latter date, and the fees and expenses in connection with this sale secured by said mortgage, the terms of which have been violated, the undersigned announces at the request of the mortgagee that on August 2, 1941, at 10 a. m., at the entrance to the Court of First Instance of Manila (Jesuits Building), 121 Arzobispo, Intramuros, Manila, he will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 3135, as amended, the following real property with the buildings and improvements thereon:

Transfer Certificate of Title No. 55121

A parcel of land (lot No. 7, subblock No. 2 of the subdivision plan Psd-161, being a portion of lot No. 8, block No. 3007 of the cadastral survey of Manila, G. L. R. O. Cadastral Record No. 373), situated in Tondo. Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 8, subblock No. 2 of the subdivision plan; on the SE. by lot No. 9, subblock No. 2 of the subdivision plan; on the SW. by lot No. 1, subblock No. 5, of the subdivision plan; and on the NW. by lot No. 5, subblock No. 2 of the subdivision plan. Containing an area of one hundred fifty (150) square meters, more or less.

Manila, Philippines, June 25, 1941.

L. PASICOLAN

Sheriff of Manila

[2-4]

Office of the Provincial Sheriff of Rizal

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTIES

By virtue of the power of attorney inserted in the deed of mortgage executed by Delfin C. Medel on February 8, 1938, in favor of the Postal Savings Bank Fund (Agricultural and Industrial Bank), and for the satisfaction of the debt of ₱5,618.95 as of April 15, 1941, plus interest from the latter date, and

the fees and expenses in connection with this sale secured by said mortgage, the terms of which have been violated, the undersigned announces at the request of the mortgagee that on July 22, 1941, at 10 a. m., at the entrance to municipal building of San Felipe Neri, Rizal (Mandaluyong, Rizal), will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 3135, as amended, the following real properties with the buildings and improvements thereon:

Transfer Certificate of Title No. 10549

A parcel of land (lot No. 34-B of the subdivision plan, being a portion of lot No. 34, plan Psu-25904), situated in San Felipe Neri, Rizal. Bounded on the N. by property of Ceferino Soriano; on the E. by lots Nos. 34-D and 34-A of the subdivision plan; on the S. by lots Nos. 34-A of the subdivision plan and 39; and on the W. by lot No. 24. Containing an area of eight hundred eighty (880) square meters, more or less.

Transfer Certificate of Title No. 9740

A parcel of land (lot No. 24, plan Psu-25904, sheet 1), situated in San Felipe Neri, Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Ceferino Soriano and Phil. C. Whitaker and Francisco Ortigas y Barcinas (lot No. 34, plan Psu-25904); on the SE. by property of Phil. C. Whitaker and Francisco Ortigas y Barcinas (lot No. 34, plan Psu-25904); on the SW. by property of Phil. C. Whitaker and Francisco Ortigas y Barcinas (lot No. 39, plan Psu-25904); and on the NW. by Calle J. C. Zulueta. Containing an area of four hundred sixty-five (465) square meters, more or less.

Pasig, Rizal, Philippines, June 14, 1941.

GREGORIO VELASQUEZ

[1-3]

Provincial Sheriff of Rizal

Office of the Provincial Sheriff of Nueva Vizcaya

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTIES

By virtue of the power of attorney inserted in the deed of mortgage executed by the spouses Exequiel Correos and Clotilde Guimban on February 9, 1940, in favor of the Postal Savings Bank Fund (Agricultural and Industrial Bank), and for the satisfaction of the debt of ₱1,824.45 as of May 20, 1941, plus interest from the latter date, and the fees

and expenses in connection with this sale secured by said mortgage, the terms of which have been violated, the undersigned announces at the request of the mortgagee that on July 26, 1941, at 10 a. m., at the entrance to the municipal building of Solano, Nueva Vizcaya, he will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 3135, as amended, the following real property with the buildings and improvements thereon:

Original Certificate of Title No. 351

A parcel of land (lot No. 3584 of the cadastral survey of Solano), with the improvements thereon, situated in Solano. Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 3583; on the SE. by lot No. 3585; on the SW. by Calle Mabini; and on the NW. by the provincial road. Containing an area of one thousand three hundred and seventy-two (1,372) square meters, more or less.

Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines, June 23, 1941.

PACIFICO V. SANTOS

[1-3] Provincial Sheriff of Nueva Vizcaya

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